# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1656. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.


[illegible] Appointments.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MAINE LAW IN THE SENATE.

[illegible] Weather and the Railroads—A Adjutant-General—The Trust Company [illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

There was an avalanche of business done in the House this morning, but beyond the appointment of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the naming of some of the minor officers, there was little to interest the public. It was almost entirely [illegible]—the removal of old petitions, papers, &c., to the various Committees.

The following comprise the Committee on Ways and Means: Messrs. Henry A. Prendergast, of Chautauque, Chairman, and R. U. Sherman of Oneida, J. [illegible] of New-York, John T. Hogeboom of Columbia, and David R. Floyd-Jones of Queens. [illegible] a very strong Committee.

SPEAKER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—DANIEL M. PRESCOTT, [illegible]

[illegible]—SAMUEL S. WALDRON, of Madison.

[illegible]—HUGH MAGEE, of Steuben.

[illegible]—GIDEON S. TAYLOR, of Orleans.

[illegible], Ladies' Gallery—A. H. BROUTENBURGH, [illegible]

[illegible] ANDREW A. HARRIS, Erie; SHABA[illegible] WHEELER, Dutchess; NATHAN CHAMBERLAIN, [illegible] BOOTH, Delaware.

Keeper of the Assembly Chamber—JOHN F. CURTIS, [illegible]

CLERK'S DESK.

The Clerk has appointed the following assistants:

[illegible] MILLS, Genesee, Erie County.

A. N. COLE, Wellsville, Allegany County.

C. S. UNDERWOOD, Auburn, Cayuga County.

LYMAN CALDWELL, Rockland County.

[illegible] FARNHAM, Elmira, Chemung County.

Assistant Librarian—SMITH PHILLIPS, Fonda, Montgomery County.

All except Mr. MILLS are new men. But Mr. M. has a large experience, sufficient to put his associates on the right track.

POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS.

These appear to have been very carefully studied in the organization just effected. The classification is as nearly equal as it well can be—nine of the officers having heretofore been Whigs and eight Democrats. I believe the appointments have proved quite as satisfactory as they could easily have been made. Certainly, they have been carefully considered and determined, with a view to promoting the best interests of the House and the political majority.

THE SENATE.

Beyond the introduction of a Maine Law there was nothing in the Senate to demand especial commendation. There was, however, a large amount of legislation laid out, and very evident a determination to make earnest efforts to progress business with more rapidity than has heretofore been practiced.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MAINE LAW.

Senator BRUSH, pursuant to previous notice, introduced the following bill. It is designed to remedy the flaw found by the Court of Appeals in the "Act to prevent Pauperism and Crime." I am reliably informed that Senator BRUSH introduces this bill in conformity to the wishes of the State Temperance Society—that it has been elaborated after a full consultation of that body, and will be pressed as the embodiment of the desires and judgments of the friends of Prohibition. It is difficult to form any reliable opinion as to the success or failure of this measure. The majority of the Senate I think are the decided unequivocal friends of a law that will restrict—if it does not entirely prohibit—the traffic in intoxicating drinks. There has, as yet, nothing occurred in the Assembly Chamber, beyond the election of its officers, upon which to base any calculations. The principal officers of that body are decided and known friends of the bill made null by the action of the Court of Appeals, but they were elected without any direct reference to the question of Intemperance.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING DRINKS.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Every person who, by himself, or by his bar-keeper, servant or employe, or who, as the bar-keeper, servant or employe of any other person or persons, shall open or keep any hotel bar, tavern bar, saloon, cellar, grocery, or other place whatever, for the sale, or any place for the distilling, brewing, or manufacture for sale, of any such intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage; or who shall manufacture for sale, or who shall sell, any such liquor to be so used, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished in like manner as is now provided by law in cases of misdemeanors, the punishment of which is not otherwise prescribed. The word person in this section shall apply to both sexes, and when two or more persons shall be jointly concerned in the infraction, each shall be deemed separately guilty; and each day on which any such place of sale or manufacture as above specified shall be opened or kept, and each such sale of such liquor shall be deemed a separate misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. This act shall not be strictly construed in favor of the accused, but shall be benignly and liberally construed to effect the purpose expressed in its title; and any Judge, District-Attorney, Sheriff, or other officer, who shall willfully refuse, or who, when duly required, shall, without just cause, neglect or omit to perform his official duty in its enforcement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished as specified in the preceding first section.

SEC. 3. Every person offending against the first section of this act shall be a competent witness against any other person so offending, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any magistrate or grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceedings against the person so testifying; and if any such person, having been duly subpœned, shall refuse or omit to appear, as required by the subpœna, or if any competent witness present shall, when duly required, refuse or omit to testify, it shall be the duty of the magistrate or court to enforce by proceeding, as for a criminal contempt of court, obedience to such subpœna, or requirement to testify, and in the meantime, in his or its discretion to suspend such proceedings or trial, or adjourn from time to time, to be withdrawn, and the trial to be postponed, until the testimony of such witness shall be obtained.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of May next.

THE WEATHER AND THE RAILROADS.

"The Cold Circle," as "E. M." calls it, is still unfinished. This morning the thermometer marked [illegible] below zero, and stuck there with a persistency worthy of the warmest commendation, if one could warmly commend anything so freezing.

As may well be supposed, this intense and protracted cold weather seriously affects both the comfort and safety of railroad traveling. Broken wheels, axles, frozen pipes, and all the delays attendant on the derangement of machinery, are the natural consequences. There is hardly a train comes through without some mishap, and of course the dissatisfaction of the passengers is beyond measure. Unreasonably so, I think, for the fault is first with the traveling public. It demands a rate of speed entirely too high to be maintained without danger to the rolling stock. I hope the powers that control the running operations of our railroads will have the judgment and the firmness promptly to reduce the speed of their trains to such a minimum as will insure the safety of the lives and the property intrusted to their care. It is their duty, and it seems to me the duty of the press and the public to sustain them in so doing.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Mr. WILLIAM H. MILLS having resigned this office to accept the position of Deputy Clerk in the Assembly, General TOWNSEND has conferred the appointment upon DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq., of this city.

The Court of Appeals this evening decided to dismiss the appeal in the case of the North American Trust Company, and to send it back for another trial—costs to abide the event. After that the counsel on both sides agreed to waive the technical points and to go on with the case. LEO.

### The North American Trust Case—Meeting of the Regents of the University.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The North American Trust case question, respecting the jurisdiction of the lower Courts, was decided adversely to the jurisdiction of the Courts—thus upsetting the cases in litigation. The counsel waived the question of preliminary jurisdiction after this decision of the Court, and the case will, therefore be argued to-morrow.

The Regents of the University met to-night in the Senate Chamber. Reports on references made at previous meetings were presented. All applications for distribution from the Literature Fund by institutions were refused wherever the institutions were in debt, but the applications of the Packer Institute and the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, were tabled in order to give time to consider the propriety of passing an ordinance admitting them under the visitation of the Regents. The report on the State Library shows an increase of 3,000 volumes. The list of donors largely increased during the year, and valuable International works have been exchanged with France, Prussia, and other countries.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Comptroller sent in a report stating that the amount of money paid the soldiers of 1812, was $150,490 96.

BILLS INTRODUCED, ETC.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the insurance of property in this State by foreign companies. It compels the companies to pay two per cent. to the Fire Department Fund on the 1st of February in each year; compels annual returns on oath; requires security in bonds to the Fire Department, and provides penalties in case of neglect.

Mr. SPENCER presented the report of the Select Committee to examine Jails, Workhouses, &c.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a Registry bill.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill to close Bloomingdale-square.

Mr. UPHAM brought in a bill taking the appointing power on canals from the Board.

Mr. RHODES introduced the Temperance Bill noticed yesterday.

Mr. BROOKS—A bill to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

By Mr. C. P. SMITH, authorizing the city of Brooklyn to purchase and own the Nassau Water Works.

To prohibit charcoal burning within the fire limits of Brooklyn, under a penalty of $100.

To authorize the formation of Guano companies.

For the protection of persons furnishing or repairing machinery. (Last year's bill.)

By Mr. BROOKS, to allow ships to receive gunpowder on freight in New-York.

To create a Board of Canvassers in New-York City.

To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

Every Wednesday, at noon, was then fixed as the time for holding executive sessions.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution awarding a gold medal to Lieut. HARTSTEIN. Laid over.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For a Prohibitory law.

For the repeal of the Military tax.

For the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum.

REPORTS.

The reports of the State Treasurer and Manhattan Gas Company were sent in.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. VARNUM, to incorporate the Commercial Bank Company of New-York.

By Mr. HANFORD, to authorize the construction of markets in the East portion of Brooklyn.

By Mr. PRENDERGAST, for the relief of GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE, late Sergeant-at-Arms, who was injured on the Railroad during the last session.

By Mr. REILLY, relating to convict labor in the State Prison.

By Mr. BAKER, to amend the New-York Police bill.

By Mr. LEAVENWORTH, to define the law relative to commercial paper.

By Mr. GEORGE, to restrict and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. This will be the excise law of the Republican Party.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JOHN REILLY, to amend the law relating to foreign Insurance Companies.

By Mr. SHERMAN, for an appropriation for the supply bills of 1856.

By Mr. HANFORD, to enable the Court of Sessions of Kings County to hold sessions at any time.

By Mr. FUNK, for reorganizing the Brooklyn Firemen and creating Fire Commissioners.

The resolutions in regard to President PIERCE's message were called up and tabled.

Mr. ALLEN TERRY introduced a resolution calling for information as to the state of all suits against sureties for Canal contracts. Adopted.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a resolution asking for information relative to any citizen of this State, at present confined in any other State. Adopted.

Mr. J. J. OWENS introduced a joint resolution urging Congress to protect the citizens of the United States in the free navigation of the Missouri River, and alluding to the late outrages of the citizens of Missouri in preventing emigration by way of Missouri to Kansas. Laid over.

The New-York Harbor Bill was sent in from the Senate.

For the relief of the New-York Mexican Volunteers.

Mr. FOOTE moved for information relative to the amount paid and the number of survivors of the regiment.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. THOMPSON, urging upon Congress the necessity of providing for the better protection of life on the coast, and for giving a reward to those by whom life was saved. Laid over.

Mr. JONES called up the resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information, as to whether the present House has the constitutional power to redistrict the State.

Mr. SCOTT opposed the resolution, on the ground that the Legislature clearly has the power, and that the opinion of the Attorney-General was not necessary.

Mr. JONES did not require an opinion because he had any doubt as to the competency of the Legislature to redistrict the State, but to satisfy those who entertained different views.

Resolution adopted.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. FLOYD JONES in the Chair, considered the Governor's Message. No vote was taken upon it.

The following were appointed a Special Committee on the memorial to protect the purity of the ballot-box: Messrs. Sherman, Pomeroy, Scott, Hyde and Ross. Adjourned.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

The Court assembled, all the Judges present except Mr. Justice DANIELS.

*Vandewater, Appellant, vs. Ed. Mills, owner of the steamer Yankee Blade.*—This was a libel against the steamer for a failure on the part of the owner to carry out a contract to run in connection with another steamer between New-York and California, carrying freight and passengers. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, deciding that the contract was only a special or limited partnership, and not such a contract as justified the proceedings *in rem*, against personal property—a proceeding peculiar to maritime Courts. Where goods have never been received on board the shippers have no lien on the vessel, but must proceed against the master or owner. The agreement or obligation of the parties must be mutual, and the Court will not extend the maritime lien by construction. The decree of the Court below was affirmed, dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

*Rogers et al. vs. Steamer St. Charles.*—Libel filed to recover value of a cargo sunk on a vessel by the steamer *St. Charles*, on the trip from New-Orleans to Mobile. The night was exceedingly dark and a gale blowing. The vessel was at anchor at a point where it was usual for sailing vessels to seek shelter from a storm. A number of other vessels were at anchor at the same time and place. The vessel sunk had kept a light in her rigging until within a few moments before the collision, when the mate had taken it down to wipe the water and damp from the glass. After wiping the lamp it was placed upon the cook-house, and in a moment afterwards the steamer struck and sunk the vessel. The officers of the steamer say they could see no light, and were running at their usual speed—ten miles per hour.

The Court decided that the lamp of the vessel should not have been removed for a moment; but, as the steamer knew she was running where vessels usually anchored during a storm, greater caution and less speed should have been used, and that the case was a proper one for an *apportionment* of the loss. Case sent back for such judgment.

*Pooley, Nicol & Co., vs. St. Charles.*—Same facts and judgment.

*Rogers, et al., vs. St. Charles.*

*Same vs. same.*—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the amount being too small.

*Wm. H. Seymour et al., vs. Cyrus H. McCormick.*—The judgment of the Court below sustaining McCormick's patent reaper affirmed—omitting costs. All the opinions of the Court below on the patent were sustained, except as to a portion of the invention which McCormick has since surrendered.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Case No. 40 continued.—Argument for appellees concluded.

No. 41—*Horatio N. Slater vs. Charles Emerson.* The argument for plaintiff commenced, and was continued for defendant.

### Appointments by the President.

ROBERT W. ADAMS, Surveyor of the Customs at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the place of WILLIAM E. STARKE, resigned.

S. PRIOLEAU HAMILTON, Naval Officer for the District of Savannah, Ga., vice THOMAS LYNCH HAMILTON, resigned.

OSCAR F. DICKINSON, Collector of the Customs for the District of Dunkirk, N. Y., vice HENRY P. WHEALON, resigned.

THE CANALS.—At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners, yesterday, Hon. HENRY FITZHUGH was appointed President, and Hon. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, Secretary. The Eastern Division of the Canal was assigned to the charge of Commissioner SHERRILL.—*Albany Journal, 8th.*

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

### National Convention of the Veterans of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Convention of the soldiers of the war of 1812, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Common Council Chamber of our City Hall. The Convention was called to order by Dr. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, the President. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, Gen. LESLIE COMBS being the Chairman of the Committee.

The number in attendance is not as large as heretofore. A series of resolutions was reported and unanimously adopted. Among them is one declaring that both justice and precedent require the passage of a general pension law for the benefit of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of such as die; that if Congress fail to do so, the members of the Convention pledge themselves to bring the subject before the people in future elections. Congress is thanked for passing the late Bounty Land Law, and the President for executing it in an impartial spirit.

Congress is likewise thanked for conferring on Gen. SCOTT the highest military rank known to this country—his services eminently meriting such a compliment.

Gen. COMBS made a speech congratulatory of the auspicious circumstances under which the Convention had assembled, and complimented his old fellow-soldiers by saying they were in their bearing as vigorous as boys. A blind veteran demurred to his allusion to their bright eyes, so far as he was concerned.

Mr. COMBS offered a resolution which was adopted, in favor of the restoration of such officers of the Navy as were unjustly deprived of their positions by the Navy Retiring Board, and asking the exercise of Executive power to that end.

A Committee was appointed to wait on the President and tender him the compliments of the Convention, and inform him that they will individually pay their respects to him. The President returned an answer, wishing them peace, plenty and long life.

Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by several delegates, and Mr. CUSTIS, of Arlington.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to devise means for the erection of a monument to JAMES MADISON, who recommended the declaration of war in 1812.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*, leaving the time and place for the next meeting to be fixed by the President of the Convention.

One of the old soldiers had his pocket picked of thirty dollars.

A General Pension law such as the Convention desire is pending in the House from last August.

### Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 8.

*The Indiana Legislature met this morning.*

The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor WILLARD. Mr. BURK, on motion, was appointed President *pro tem.*, but Mr. WILLARD refused to yield the Chair. Mr. BURK then took a seat alongside. The Republican members were sworn in by Judge GOOKINS, and the Democrats by Mr. WILLARD. They are now debating the right of Mr. WILLARD to hold his seat, and will probably organize this afternoon.

The House organized by the election of Mr. BALLARD SMITH, Democrat, Speaker, and W. E. BOWER, Democrat, Chief Clerk.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow if the Senate is organized.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 8—P. M.

The State Senate organized this afternoon by the election of J. S. HARVEY, Republican, Principal Secretary, and J. H. TYNER, Republican, Assistant Secretary.

### Message of Gov. Hamlin, of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Gov. HAMLIN took the oath of office to-day at 12 o'clock, and delivered his Message. He refers to the Presidential election, and states at length the issues involved therein. He declares that the true question was substantially whether the advancement of Freedom should continue to be a fundamental principle and a preëminent object of our National Government; whether the line marked out by the Constitution should be followed, or whether its powers should be perverted to the extension of Slavery. He then rehearses the policy of our fathers, looking to the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, and briefly states the object of the Compromise of 1820. He disavows for the Republicans any design of interfering with Slavery in the States, but says they will oppose in every local way its extension over the Territories. He speaks of the sufferings of our fellow-citizens in Kansas, and urges upon the Legislature the expediency of contributing to their aid should the present state of things continue. He considers an implied pledge to have been given in the late election that the present liquor law should not be disturbed this session. He recommends the ultimate submission of the matter to the people. The Governor takes occasion to answer in the strongest terms the action of the last Legislature, by which a judge of the Supreme Court was removed for expressing an opinion.

### Message of the Governor of Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 8.

Gov. BINGHAM delivered his Message to the Michigan Legislature to-day. He says the State debt is two and quarter millions; recommends memorializing Congress for an additional donation to defray the expenses of perfecting the Sault St. Marie Canal; also recommends the adoption of measures for the relief of Michigan emigrants in Kansas; and the passing of resolutions of instruction to Senators relative to Slavery in the Territories, and the Fugitive Slave Law.

### Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Republican members of the General Assembly held a caucus this noon, for the nomination of a Senator to Congress. JAMES F. SIMMONS was nominated on the second ballot. The election will be made to-morrow morning, and the vote will be taken *viva voce*, according to an act passed before the nomination was made.

### Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

In the House to-day BENJAMIN STEVENS was reelected Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House then adopted an order appointing to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, for the choice of a United States Senator in place of Mr. SUMNER, for six years, commencing on the 4th of March next.

### Connecticut Anti-Administration State Convention.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The parties opposed to the National Administration met here in Convention to-day. ABIJAH CATLIN, of Harwinton, was chosen President. A. H. HOLLEY, of Salisbury, was nominated for Governor; A. A. BURNHAM, of Hampton, for Lieutenant-Governor; O. H. PLATT, of Meriden, for Secretary; F. S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, for Treasurer; and J. G. LAMB, of Norwich, for Comptroller.

The ticket comprises members of all the old parties. The Convention was generally harmonious.

The Committee on Resolutions, it is said, have agreed upon those which will not offend the Republicans.

### The National Kansas Committee.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Executive of the National Kansas Committee has called a general meeting of the Committee at the Astor House in New-York on the 22d inst., in order to report the doings of the Committee since its organization.

### Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Canadian Parliament will meet in this city on the 26th of February.

### New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Republican State Convention, held here to-day, nominated WILLIAM HAILE, of Hinsdale, for Governor, and JEREMY O. NUTE, of Farmington, for Railroad Commissioner.

The Convention was fully attended.

### The Weather, Navigation, Travel, &c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The weather here is clear and cold. The thermometer stood this morning at 6 degrees below zero.

Passengers from the West say that the railroads are obstructed by snow in every direction, and that the trains are very irregular. On some roads they have not been able to run through.

The mails are behind hand from almost every quarter.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Our river is obstructed by ice. There is ice in the Chesapeake as far down as the Patuxent River.

The Norfolk steamer came up this morning.

The thermometer at noon at six above zero.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The weather is cold and windy. The thermometer at 9 o'clock, 12 above, and at noon 17 above zero.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The thermometer here, at 7 o'clock this morning, marked 3 degrees above zero, with a piercing wind.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The weather has been very severe here to-day. The morning train from New-York, due at noon, reached the City at 6¾ o'clock P. M.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Ohio River is frozen over, and the people are crossing it on the ice.

### Fatal Railroad Accident.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The night express, going west, on the Great Western Railway, came in collision with a freight train, this morning, near this place; and M. L. KERLER, Overseer of the Water Department, and Mr. EVERSON, Express Messenger, were killed. One of the engineers was dangerously scalded. None of the passengers were hurt.

### Libel Suit—Horace Greeley vs. J. W. Gray.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 8.

HORACE GREELEY has brought a libel suit against J. W. GRAY, Editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, for articles published in that paper during and since the late campaign. The damages claimed are $10,000.

### Loss of the Schooner Milwaukee.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The steamer *William Jenkins*, HALLETT, from Baltimore, arrived here last night, reports having experienced heavy northwest gales during the whole passage. Yesterday afternoon, fell in with the schooner *Milwaukee*, COOMBS, from Bucksport, Me., for Bucksville, S. C., loaded with brick, and took off Captain COOMBS and crew, six in number. The schooner was covered with ice and leaking badly when abandoned.

### Fire at Danbury, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The large fur factory of Messrs. HURLBURT, HEATH & Co., in Danbury, was destroyed by fire last night. Nothing was saved. The loss is $10,000, and the insurance $6,000.

### Cold Weather and Ice in the Rivers.

The cold did not abate yesterday. Early in the morning the mercury stood at 4° above zero. At 10 o'clock last evening it stood at 10° above—but then our thermometer never would go as low as some folks', however cold the weather. Just out of the City the sleighing remains fine. Ferry passengers have appreciated the Arctic spell, probably, a little better than any other class of well-to-do people.

At sunset, the East River, from the Battery to Governor's Island, was blockaded by a field of ice, which made the crossing to and from Brooklyn easy. Previous to this the boats ran at long intervals.

Two of the South Ferry boats got on to a cake about mid-day, and were floated down to Governor's Island, where they were comfortably moored in for several hours.

There is as much ice in the Hudson River now as at any time during last Winter. The ferry boats are much delayed in their trips. Some of the cakes of ice, yesterday, appeared to be one-third of a mile in width, and five to six inches in thickness. The boats of the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries were, in some instances, delayed an hour in crossing, yesterday. The Jersey City ferry boats being heavy and strong, are better adapted to cutting through the ice than other ferry boats are, and usually make good time in crossing.

The Staten Island Ferry Company contrive to place the passengers on their boats in deadly peril more frequently than any other Company in these parts. On Tuesday afternoon, another accident occurred to one of their boats, which occasioned great alarm. The *Sylph* started out from Whitehall for an afternoon trip, but had accomplished but a short distance when she burst one of her boiler-flues and the machinery stopped, while the boat was driven to and fro by the wind, then blowing a steady gale. The boat was first blown over to Governor's Island, nearly dashing against the rocks; thence she was blown to seaward; her officers having no control over her. The passengers were terribly alarmed, but were finally rescued by a steam-tug, and came back to port, very much disgusted,—as they could not well have helped being,—with the management of the Company. The *Sylph* is still disabled, the other boats of the line are nothing to boast of, the Company provide no reception-rooms for passengers at the ferry dock, and the way of getting to Staten Island just now is to ventilate yourself on the wharf, waiting for a boat for an hour or two; uncertain, after all, whether you are not to be wrecked on the route. The affairs of this Company need overhauling,—particularly when the boats of the line are sure to undergo disaster in the bitterly cold weather.

Yesterday, the *Hunchback* started to go to the Island at 5½, (being an hour later than the time advertised) and made several attempts to force her way through the ice. A heavy cake had descended the North River and lay across the ferry-boat channel, one end being in the North River, the other fast to Governor's Island. After several efforts, the *Hunchback* backed out, her frail build rendering it peculiarly unsafe for her to encounter heavy ice. She returned to the slip at 6½, greatly to the relief of her passengers, who sought themselves beds at the various hotels.

The *Josephine*, on her 3 o'clock trip from the Island, landed at Pier No. 2 North River, as did the *Staten Islander*, from Elizabethtown.

THE THIRD COLD TERM.

The present cold term, which is the third of the present Winter, commenced on the 30th day of December, ult., between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., and has as yet exhibited but one perturbation, which was at 11 A. M. of the 4th, one degree above the freezing line. The highest, lowest and number of degrees, change every twenty-four hours, have been as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Change. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 30..5 P. M. to midnight.. | 23° | 20° | 3° |
| Dec. 31..5 P. M. to midnight.. | 30° | 26° | 4° |
| Jan. 1..5 P. M. to midnight.. | 32° | 26° | 6° |
| Jan. 2..5 P. M. to midnight.. | 30° | 23° | 7° |
| Jan. 3..5 P. M. to midnight.. | 30° | 26° | 4° |
| Jan. 4..(Perturbation)........ | 33° | 23° | 10° |
| Jan. 5..5 P. M. to midnight.. | 26° | 17° | 9° |
| Jan. 6..5 P. M. to midnight.. | 16° | 7° | 9° |
| Jan. 7..5 P. M. to midnight.. | 19° | 7° | 12° |
| Jan. 8..to 8 A. M.............. | 5° | 4° | 1° |

Up to 8 o'clock this morning the cold has continued two hundred and seven consecutive hours, and at 3 A. M. to-morrow will have reached the tenth section of the great circle of 360 hours. Its duration or termination cannot be determined in advance, but I have no doubt it will accurately make its sections.

E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Thursday, A. M., Jan. 8, 1857.

☞ The Ashmun Institute at Oxford, Pa., designed for the education of colored youth, was dedicated on the 31st December, with appropriate exercises. Rev. J. P. CARTER assumes the office of President. A large building has been erected for college purposes, besides a dwelling for the President. The institution is named in honor of the devoted ASHMUN, who gave his life to the Colonization cause.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE CONFERENCES POSTPONED.

Rupture Between Prussia and Switzerland.

Unpopularity of the Persian War in England.

British Hospitalities to the American Officers.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The steamer *North American* arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of December. Her dates are consequently four days' later than those received by the *Niagara*.

The Collins steamer *Ericsson* was advertised to leave Liverpool at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 24th ult.

THE CONGRESS OF PARIS.

Contradictory statements respecting the Conference, continued to abound. The principal statement was in a letter from Vienna, dated the 14th December, which intimated that Count BUOL had received from Count WALEWSKI an official notification that France could not accept the interpretation of the Belgrade and Isle of Serpents question in the absolute sense determined on by England, Austria and Turkey, and that Count BUOL had sent this unexpected announcement in all haste to the Emperor in Italy.

The Paris papers publish the text of the letter.

The London *Globe*, the British Government organ, denies that there is any difficulty in the way between France and England.

The London *Daily News* believes that the difficulty does exist, and that it will postpone the meeting of the Congress indefinitely.

The Paris *Débats* thinks that all hope of adjustment is not lost, and that the Congress may open within the time specified.

The *Constitutionnel* thinks that the Congress will open early in January, and that matters will be settled satisfactorily.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Prussia and Switzerland, and matters were becoming extremely complicated. No reply had been received to the 16th ult. to the note of the 8th, addressed by Prussia to the great powers on the affair of Neufchatel. It was, however, supposed that Russia and France would approve, while England and Austria would disapprove, of an armed demonstration by Prussia. Meantime, Prussia persists in her forcible measures. Prussia has notified the Germanic Diet that her own troops are sufficient for the exigency; and preparations are being made for the assembling of 35,000 men at Berlin by the 2d of January, under command of General VON GROEBEN, to march on Switzerland. The Swiss are behaving with the greatest gallantry. The population is called to arms, and respond with enthusiasm. Twenty thousand men are to be put under arms without delay, of which 10,000, under General BOURGOSER, will defend Basle, and the other half, under General ZIEGLER, will garrison Schaffhausen. The van and reserve of the army will operate in the field. Unlimited credits for military purposes have been voted. The Federal Diet is convened for the 27th of December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The war with Persia is not at present popular. The London *Times*, usually the Government organ, and the London *Press*, the Derby Organ, both denounce it. Many English and several French papers think it will cause another war between Britain and Russia alone.

On the 21st ult. Captain HARTSTEIN, Lieutenants WELLS, STONE, HUNTER and DAVIDSON, and Drs. MACOUN and OTIS, of the *Resolute*, were entertained at the Admiralty House, by Admiral SEYMOUR, Commander-in-Chief. Mr. MCCROSKEY, United States Consul, and Chevalier PAPPALARDO, Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, were also guests, with a circle of naval officers. The officers were afterwards presented to Lady SEYMOUR and family. In the afternoon, the agents of LLOYDS, at Portsmouth, delivered a telegraphic message to Capt. HARTSTEIN, from the Shipowners' Society of Liverpool, requesting permission to send a deputation from that Society to present an address. A reply was returned, that the deputation would be received on the following Tuesday, on board the *Resolute*. On Christmas Day the American officers will dine with Lady FRANKLIN.

On Sunday the *Resolute* was visited by some of the officers who set out in the Arctic search, in her and other ships, among them were Capt. PULLEN, Capt. RICHARDS, and Lieut. PYM.

On Tuesday, the 23d, a banquet was given to the American officers by the City of Plymouth, being the only public dinner they could attend.

The run on the National Bank of Ireland had subsided.

Baron ROCKEAU had been arrested at Liverpool for having come as a passenger in the steamer *Persia* without paying his passage.

There was a decided difference of opinion on the Liverpool 'Change respecting the amount of the cotton crop. Buyers said the crop was large, while holders maintained a contrary opinion. Mr. STUART's Circular estimating the crop at 3,200,000 bales, was posted on the arrival of the *Persia*, in the Exchange, but speedily disappeared, and was supposed to have been abstracted by a holder.

It was reported on 'Change that the Government is arming all the gun-boats for active service, probably for the East.

FRANCE.

The private letters from Paris are not of a desponding character, although the Bourse shows continued weakness.

The condition of the Bank of France still improves, and it is expected that the restriction against the discount of bills having more than sixty days to run will be rescinded this week.

With regard to the rate of discount no alteration seems to be looked for, even under favorable circumstances, till January. Money is very scarce, especially on the Bourse, but the pressure is partly attributable to operations for the purpose on the part of rival financiers. In Holland and Belgium, the restrictions recently adopted by various banks, are maintained in full force. At Hamburg, owing to an efflux of silver, the rate of discount is again 7 per cent. In Paris, on Monday the Funds closed at 66.25 for money and 66.35 for account.

SPAIN.

A Madrid dispatch of the 19th ult. reports that a revolutionary club had been discovered in the city. Arrests were made and papers seized.

The new Loan was contracted for by M. MIRES at 49 9-16.

ITALY AND NAPLES.

The principal powder magazine at Naples had exploded, and many soldiers were killed.

A Government announcement says that bands of insurgents are still flying about in various parts of Sicily, but there is no fear of a general revolutionary movement.

PERSIA.

The news is far from definite.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 12th ult., say that FEROUK KHAN, the Persian Minister, continues his negotiations with Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, to adjust the difficulty. FEROUK is about to proceed to Paris.

Persia continues her warlike preparations.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that the Russian army amounts to 40,000 men complete, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and is still in cantonments, [illegible] direction of the [illegible], and to take [illegible] the routes by which [illegible] might be made [illegible].

SWITZERLAND.

Arrivals from [illegible], of Monday, say [illegible] of peace increase in official circles.

Four fresh divisions are called [illegible].

The students of Zurich have volunteered for the active army. The popular enthusiasm is increasing.

The Paris correspondent of the [illegible] a letter had been received by the Emperor [illegible] Dufour, [illegible] the effect that [illegible] in Switzerland by the note in the *Moniteur*. [illegible] forces drawn in, that the Swiss will be obliged, under the double pressure, to grant the required concessions.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphed this evening the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Dec. 15.

The Persian General MURAD MIRZA had [illegible] into Cabul and occupied [illegible]. [illegible] Egypt is expected at Constantinople [illegible].

BOARD OF TRADE [illegible].

The *Gazette* announces that the [illegible] to import rye, barley, oats, oatmeal and [illegible] from Poland has been removed.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Liverpool Cotton Market.

The news by the *Persia*, as previously reported, stimulated the market for COTTON, the sales of Saturday, the 20th, amounting to [illegible] bales, at an advance of 1/16d. [illegible]. On Monday the [illegible] continued, the business footing up [illegible] bales, at a still further advance of 1/16d. On [illegible] prices were maintained, the market [illegible] less animated. The sales of the day were [illegible] bales. After Wednesday, little or no business would be done during the remainder of the week, owing to the Christmas holidays. Of the above [illegible] bales, speculators took 21,000 bales, and exporters [illegible] bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 5-16d., and Middling Mobiles and Uplands 7 1-16d.

### Manchester Markets.

A better feeling prevails in the Manchester markets, and prices were firmly maintained.

### Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a generally steady market for Breadstuffs. Superior qualities of WHEAT there had been an improved demand at an advance of 1d. ℔ bushel. FLOUR quiet and prices unchanged. CORN in better request, and quotations 6d. ℔ quarter higher. There had been considerable arrivals of Breadstuffs, but owing to the prevalence of low tides in the Mersey they could not be docked until the following week. WHEAT is quoted at [illegible]; Red, [illegible]; Western Canal FLOUR, 30s. 6d.@[illegible]; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s.@32s. 6d.; Ohio, [illegible]; Yellow and Mixed CORN, [illegible]; White, [illegible].

### Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote BEEF very dull and holders pressing on the market, nothing doing in PORK. BACON dull and quotations nominal. LARD in retail demand at [illegible], and tending downward. TALLOW—Considerable [illegible] given; Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote it firm, while RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. call it [illegible] lower; Butchers' Association sells at [illegible]. Carolina SEED dull.

### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Newspaper reports say small sales of Common ROSIN were made at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE selling at [illegible]. SUGAR, 1s. lower.

### London Iron Markets.

The newspapers quote sales of Scotch Pig Iron, deliverable on the Clyde, at 73s.@73s. 6d.

### London Money Markets.

The transfer books for Consols still remain closed. The closing sales for account on Tuesday, the 23d, were at 93⅛@93¼, with a firm but quiet market. The French funds closed on Tuesday at 66.25 for the Three Per Cents.

### Personal.

The Providence *Post* says of Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, that he is about to give a course of lectures in that city, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and that he is now resident there a few months for the purpose of writing out the results of his astronomical observations. He has therefore declined all calls to lecture elsewhere, although a compensation not less than $1,000 for the course in a single city has been held out to him as an inducement.

Mr. WM. C. PUTNAM, the conductor of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad train, was married in the cars on Saturday morning, while they were on the way from Bangor to Waterville. The wedding took place between Carmel and New-York—the bride, Miss FRANK A. FULLER, belonging to Carmel. Rev. Mr. ALLEN, of Bangor, performed the service.

Among the remarkable men who have visited Boston recently, is Capt. JOHN BROWN, of Kansas Territory, commonly designated as "Old BROWN," to distinguish him from his many sons, who served in the "Free-State" forces. Capt. BROWN is the hero of Osawatomie.

The school-teachers of Philadelphia have received their warrants for salaries for the quarter just ended—the only unpleasant part of the business being that they get no money in consequence of the bankruptcy of the school funds. Brokers are "doing" the bills for six and eight per cent.

The "Sons of New-York" had a pleasant gathering at Keokuk, Iowa, on Christmas Day. A grand festival was held at the Billings House, at which Mr. VAN ANTWERP presided. There were toasts and speeches and a capital dinner, and a jovial celebration of the old home.

THOMAS S. CUMMINGS, Esq., of this City, is writing a history of the National Academy of Design, illustrating the progress of Art in this country. Only five of the original members are now living, namely—S. F. B. MORSE, A. B. DURAND, JOHN EVERS and C. C. INGHAM.

The sentence of EDWARD O. CONNOR, who was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in jail, in Boston, for assaulting WILLIAM [illegible], [illegible] Tuesday.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, acknowledge a subscription of $[illegible] by E. S. PROSSER, Esq., of Buffalo. A number of subscriptions from New-York and Albany have also been received.

We are assured from the best authority that the public rumor of the marriage of LAURA KEENE, which was repeated in our columns yesterday morning, is entirely destitute of foundation.

A new marriage law, which has just been passed in Austria, recognizes the marriage of a boy of fourteen with a girl of twelve as valid, "but the parties are to be separated until they are of age."

Rev. HENRY GILES, Dr. O. W. HOLMES and Rev. Dr. HUNTER, are announced among the lecturers who are to appear this Winter before the Boston Art Club.

The office of Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison has been tendered to JACOB L. PORTER, keeper of the Bristol County House of Correction, at New-Bedford, and has been accepted.

The Philadelphia friends of Mr. WM. E. WOOD, the actor, on New-Year's eve, presented him with a check for $[illegible], as a mark of kind remembrance.

Hon. JOHN GREIG, of Canandaigua, has sent a check for $1,000 as a contribution to the Dudley Observatory Fund.

### Obituary.

Col. ELIJAH TROVILLO, a well-known citizen, resident of Pittsburg for more than half a century, and a soldier of the war of 1812, died on Tuesday. The Colonel was a member of the famous "Pittsburg Blues." He was twice elected Sheriff of Allegheny County.

### Fires.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.

Wednesday night a fire occurred in the banking office of RICHARD BELL, No. 29 William-street. It was caused by the cleaning woman putting hot coals into a scuttle, which set fire to the dairy floor, the flames spreading between the beams into the banking office. About $150 damage was done.

AT THE ST. DENNIS HOTEL.

The alarm for the Fourth District, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire originating from one of the chimneys, setting fire to the roof of the St. Dennis Hotel, and damaging it to the extent of about $50.

IN SIXTEENTH-STREET.

At 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire originated, accidentally, in a new unoccupied building in Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Damage trifling.

IN THE DELANCEY HOUSE.

About 7 o'clock P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the Delancey House, corner of Broadway and Waverley-place, occupied by Mrs. KIMBALL. It originated from a gas light in the basement, and did but little damage.

IN SECOND-STREET.

The building, No. 274 Second-street, occupied by Mr. WOLF, was on fire about 9 o'clock last evening. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage about $50.

[illegible]

Beaune—Red Wine—Chalons—Lyons—Fourvieres—The Martyrs of Ainay.

*Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Lyons, [illegible] November.

[illegible] down the same [illegible] a thousand [illegible] clouds and the [illegible] as we passed through [illegible] of Beaune at 6 of the clock on Friday [illegible].

I am not a lover of wine-drinking, nor in mine [illegible] am I given to using the juice of the [illegible] quantity, but I confess to a [illegible] long acquaintance [illegible] disappointed. It is the prince of the red wines, second not even [illegible] but [illegible] from [illegible] clay. And when I saw the vineyards and the [illegible] before me from which I [illegible] believe I had drunk the blood of the vine, and know that it was *Beaune*, the old town of [illegible] the town of Philip, the great [illegible]. But there was no [illegible] and the shades of night came [illegible] in my seat, and called [illegible] in distant lands. It was difficult [illegible]. My personal identity [illegible]. I could not believe that I was [illegible] years long gone—let me [illegible] in one of the woodland [illegible] of New-York. It was a Summer evening. The [illegible] in the East. The sun was [illegible]. We had been out all day in the forest, and before us now lay [illegible] the finest of the day's catching, and between the couples stood a black bottle, profoundly silent in its aspect, [illegible] the secret of its purple treasure. [illegible] my friend of years more [illegible] how gently he broke the seal [illegible] and how gloriously the red [illegible] in the moonlight that came in at the [illegible]. Who said the wine sullied the [illegible]? Who said there was a mockery of [illegible] light of heaven in letting it fall upon the [illegible] cup? My friend, years have passed since that night, and I have seen the rich moonlight of [illegible] fall on the purple vines of Beaune; [illegible] content to remember that other moonlight in the forests of America, and the gleam of [illegible] of Beaune in the silver rays.

[illegible] might not pause, and at 7 o'clock we [illegible] quaint-looking inn at *Chalons* on the Saone.

The [illegible] this morning—we took the [illegible] for Lyons. We took the steamboat in preference to the railway for the sake of seeing the country on both sides of the Saone, and it is as well for you to make a note of this and do as we did. Nothing could be more delightful than was this day's sail, although the river is far from being one of the most interesting in France. The [illegible] is barely pleasant, but the shores are full of historic interest—an interest extending back to [illegible] days. I do not remember that I have read "Cæsar's Commentaries" since long before my college days, and little of them is impressed on my memory, except the old joke—always old and always good—which translated the account [illegible] of his entering *Gaul* [illegible] by the expressive modern phrase "on the top of a diligence." But the joke was never as [illegible] as now, for they call their first-class railway carriages in France "Diligences," and that precisely expresses his idea.

[illegible] of guide-books I began to re[illegible] forgotten Latin, and long before I reached Lyons I had reminded myself that this was the spot where in the later centuries of her [illegible] the Crown of Rome was fought for, won and lost, or bought and sold, till the days of its final disappearance from among the nations.

But the memories of the days of Claudius and Caracalla, or even of the great Julius and Antony, could not efface from my mind the effect of a half-dozen French tables on the deck of the steamer, tumbling hither and thither in a confusion out of which one would have thought it impossible to extract one's own property. I tried to get up a sort of Grey's Elegy feeling, and wonder whether one of them was not an embryo Cæsar, or young Napoleon. But it was no go, and I rushed below deck, looking for a breakfast. May was not well, and could eat nothing but [illegible] and tea. I think it was never before my misfortune to be in a part of the world where toast was unknown, much less where there was no word in the language to express it. How the [illegible] to ask for it puzzled me. I don't know any French to boast of, but I have not before been at a stand for words to express my ideas.

I endeavored to explain to the lady. (She was a lady, if she was a stewardess.) She was all smiles, but she couldn't understand what I wanted. "Du pain brulé," said I at length in despair. "Du [illegible]," suggested a gentleman at an adjoining table, who had been interested in my description of the novel sort of eatable. "Ah," exclaimed the stewardess, a bright idea striking her, "Du pain grillé." I jumped at the idea. It was just the thing. "Yes, some *grilled bread* only." I added, "be sure to grill it on both sides, and do it brown." Utterly unconscious of my classical question, she brought it just right, and we sustained on that and the coffee to reach the watch tower of Charlemagne, and the vile smelling streets of Lyons, the city of the Roman Emperors and Christian Bishops of the centuries from the first to the fifteenth.

And now, as I write, the sun has gone down in the west, behind the lofty heights of Fourvieres, and the moonlight is pouring in a flood of silver up the valley of the Saone.

Our room, on the west side of the Hotel de l'Europe, is large and high, but the windows are so high from the floor that a man standing can but just look out of them. So I have drawn up to it a large arm-chair, and on that I have placed another chair, and May sits in the upper one, looking out at the palace, or where was the palace of the Cæsars, across the yellow Saone. Before our window, at a stone-throw distance, stands the Cathedral of Lyons, a building of the time of St. Louis, and at this moment the vesper chimes come floating on the moonlit air, while six hundred feet above us, in the still calm sky, stands and gleams, [illegible] the stars, the colossal image of the Virgin, the Saviour of Lyons. It is an evening for dreams. Beautiful exceedingly. Looking upward I could imagine myself at home in the fairest land on earth, but looking across the valley of the yellow river, I see the dark masses of the old Cathedral, and I know where I am.

On my shelves, at home, there is an old volume that I somewhat prize, and which I have sometimes thought a rare old book, worth keeping. It is an edition of the works of Irenæus, edited by Erasmus. The old Bishop of Lyons, edited by the Reformer of later years. But my old book seems modern here, when I see up yonder the grave of Irenæus, and tread, as I have to-day, in his footsteps.

There were but two spots in Lyons that I desired to visit, and to one of these, with all the eagerness of [illegible] I hastened as soon as we were in the city.

The church of the *Abbey of Ainay* is one of the oldest relics of Europe. The central lantern or dome of the church springs from four granite pillars that were once but two, and which stood one on either side of the altar of Augustus Cæsar, erected by the nations of Gaul at the confluence of the Saone and Rhone, when that [illegible] here.

But [illegible] turn [illegible] of Lyons.

We [illegible] lifted a heavy slab in the floor, exhibiting a narrow stone staircase, down which we felt our way [illegible] to turn around [illegible] in the gloom until our guide came with a small candle in his hand, and by the [illegible] a square hole, two feet by two, closed up with heavy grates. Into one of these I attempted to crawl on my hands and knees, but found this impossible and I fell down flat and drew myself along, snake fashion, through the narrow passage, until I found myself in a cell, five feet by three, on the floor, with an arched roof, about five feet in height at the point of the arch.

In this cell, in the year of our Lord 177, Pathinus, chosen Bishop of Lyons at 90 years of age, was, in the persecutions under Marcus Antoninus, confined, and here, stretched on this damp earth in this dismal cell, under the rushing waters of the Rhone, the old man died. And on the other side of the crypt, in the other cell, which I also entered and found precisely similar, Blandina, worthy to be a saint, was kept for torture in the iron chair until she too went up to God.

I worship the memory of the martyrs of all times, all countries, even if martyrs in a wrong cause. The man that believes even unto death has a soul worthy to be remembered.

And the martyrs of our holy faith, the stern old men and the glorious women of those ages when the voice of the Apostle of the Gentiles had not ceased to ring in the halls of Rome, those martyrs are worthy immortality, and I could almost consent to build them shrines "and burn a fragrant lamp before their bones."

I have written this letter slowly and with frequent interruptions, so that it is now very late, and I must close it and sleep.

I have said I could almost worship a martyr saint. On my word if I were Lyonnais I think I should feel as May was just now saying, and should worship that virgin that stands up so erect in the sky above me. All day long the golden image stands firm and bright in the sunshine.

In the day I do not think I should be tempted, for the copper and the gilding are too manifest. But to see it in the gathering twilight, tall, grand, lofty, as the evening closes in, and in the moonlight far above the city, on the heights of Fourvieres, where Augustus sat two thousand years ago, and whence Augustus and his race, the race of the Cæsars, have forever departed. Emblem of the visions of the Sibyl, shown to the Roman Emperor, of a religion despised and rejected among men then, but now triumphant in a world that Rome never dreamed of when, as I shall to-night, I sleep, and wake at midnight to see the stars over me, and up among the stars that calm form of the Virgin Mother, as Augustus saw it, in the very heavens, I say I am almost tempted to forget the mockery of the copper and the gold, and worship with the Lyonnais *Notre Dame de Fourvieres*. Good night.

Faithfully.

## PARIS GOSSIP.

**Journalism and New Journals in Paris—New Projects and Improvements in the Metropolis—Distinguished Converts to Cremation—A Reminiscence of the Rachel Troupe in New-York.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

A great change is taking place in Paris in journalism. The manufacturer of political *canards* no longer exists; he has turned his attention to the recounting of anecdotes and personalities. The public, always greedy for this kind of publication, encourage and applaud it, and thus this species of newspaper writing is fast becoming the fashion. Without it there is no hope of success. The political journals even devote a large space to this personal gossip. The *canard* is dethroned by the *cancan*; public affairs inspire less curiosity than private affairs. For instance, *La Presse*, which has just changed hands, proposes to add to its editorial corps, a *chroniqueur*—a writer of personal gossip. But who is the man that dares take in hand the pen left by Madame Delphine de Girardin? Among the names mentioned for this difficult post is that of the distinguished critic of the *Moniteur*, Theophile Gautier. The *chroniqueur* must know everybody of importance who lives within the walls of Paris, he must be a good talker, a good diner and a good drinker, he must be a third party to every conversation, he must be present in a corner at all family scenes worth printing, he must disguise himself as a domestic, so as to count the plates which are served, and examine the wine that is drunk.

A large journal printed at Brussels, which thinks at St. Petersburg, is written at Paris, and read everywhere, *Le Nord*, has given up all its *feuilleton* space to its numerous gossipers. Instead of reproducing the miserable romances of the Paris journals, which are no longer read but by habit, and written but for speculation, the *Nord* publishes seven times a week the secret history of all the capitals of the universe. By means of this innovation its subscribers breakfast with the Emperor of Russia, assist at the high mass of the Pope, hunt with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, dine with Dr. Veron, are present at the dressing of the prima donna of San Carlos, and sup with the Queen Pomare.

In the language of a spirited cotemporary, by virtue of this new feature of journalism the whole world will soon be a "glass house." We shall soon no longer need to demand of our neighbor, "how do you do?" It will suffice to throw our eye over the morning journal. Public morals will there find their mirror. All wives will be faithful to their husbands; all husbands will give the desired cashmeres to their wives; debtors will pay their creditors; creditors will be indulgent for their debtors; so afraid will people be of finding themselves in the columns of the gossiper! Malefactors will take the road of virtue; the tribunals will be superfluous; the *gensd'armes* useless; the executioner will take steps to secure his pension. People have braved the scaffold, but no one ever braved the gossip of a journal!

Under the influence of this new feature of journalism, almost every day gives birth to a new gazette. Among these, a journal is about to appear called *l'Ane Savant* (the Wise Ass.) *L'Ane Savant* will talk a little of everything, but particularly of artists and the arts. It is this specialty which justifies its title. There is not a critic in France who, in the judgment of the artists, is not an *Ane Savant*. The most savant, the most impartial, the kindest of all, is, without contradiction, M. Theophile Gautier. He is perhaps the only one who has a mind large enough to embrace in one admiration the talent of M. Ingres and the genius of M. Delacroix. And he—Theophile Gautier—is going to have his journal. While he writes gossip for the *Presse*, and theatrical criticisms for the *Moniteur*, a journal is advertised to appear the present week, of which he is to be chief editor, entitled the *Artist*. M. Alberic Second, well known in the literary world of Paris, has lately started a journal called *La Vie Parisienne* (*Paris Life.*) *La Gazette de Champfleury* still lives, notwithstanding its editor lately refused the challenge of a *confrère* whom it had slandered.

NOVEL PROJECTS.

In this army of new journals, notwithstanding they are edited by men of superior literary abilities, you may imagine to what extremities their writers are pushed to sustain their character, as literary men of standing; for, as you know, all journals in France are [illegible] original [illegible] last but thirty minutes. The [illegible] to avoid disorder will follow the principal avenues. The route of the dead will be traced out in advance. At each station the crowd will await his coming, as they do the cars on the railroad. Another proposes to transform the garden of the Palais Royal into an immense swimming bath, where the Parisians may swim in warm water. Another advocates a tunnel under the Place Carrousel, in order that carriages may arrive on the quai without difficulty, even on review days. Still another proposes, in view of the fact that the temperature falls every Winter in the streets of Paris, to raise around and over the city a complete cage of glass, so that we may all live in a hot-house. There will then be no throwing of stones at our neighbors.

Among the novel but serious projects in view, is that of tunneling the hill of Montmartre. The plan is drawn up, and will be put into execution as soon as some of the gigantic enterprises for the embellishment and salubrity of the city, now in progress, are finished. The subterranean road will commence at the city octroi barrier, and terminate beyond the fortification on the plain of St. Ouen. It will serve the double purpose of an important strategic route, in case the city should ever be besieged.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

As has been feared and often predicted, a moment of arrest and of trouble has arrived in the prosecution of some of the grand improvements lately commenced by the Government in Paris. Thus the grandest and costliest of these improvements, the Boulevard de Sebastopol, has been stopped. This street, a hundred and twenty feet in width, will be, when finished, four and three-quarter miles long, reaching from the Strasbourg railway station to the Barriere d'Enfer. (It is to be presumed that the city did not put any malice into the building of this *wide road*, because it leads to the "Barrier of Hell.") Its course is through the central and densest part of the city, where from six to nine-story buildings are to be torn down at each step. Three miles of this immense work is accomplished.

The temporary abandonment of the work has given rise to a singular sort of claim for damages brought against the city. Of the most important section of the road, that which runs from the Boulevard St. Denis to the island, about one-half is finished; the old houses torn down and new ones built, and paving laid down, or rather the macadam, for all the boulevards of Paris, new or old, are now macadamized. The half finished is that next the river. The elegant new houses constructed on this portion of the street have been leased for long terms of years at high rents, to merchants and others, who are fixing themselves permanently. In the expectation of having an immense thoroughfare and a corresponding trade when the street should be opened through to the old boulevards, the rents have been fixed very high. Now that the works have been suspended and the street in consequence condemned to isolation and solitude, the merchants already installed, have combined and brought suit against the Government for damages. Their cause is a good one, but their antagonist is powerful.

The Boulevard de Malsherbes, another grand project which would have turned out of doors, among other important personages, the Princess Mathilde, the American Minister and the Spanish Ambassador, has been also abandoned for the present. The journals state that the Emperor ordered the abandonment on account of the numerous work-people who would be turned out of home at a moment when no houses were to be obtained. The abandonment was said to be granted on the appeal of the Princess Mathilde in favor of these poor. But the truth is, that there are no poor on the route of this great road, and that the Princess did not want to move until her new palace of the Faubourg St. Honore was finished.

CREMATION.

The subject of burning the dead still occupies the public attention. George Sand and Lamartine have given in their adhesion to the project. Madame Sand expresses her opinion very strongly in favor of it; she wishes to be burnt—all opinions are respectable; let her be burnt therefore. As for other defuncts, it would be well at least to have their opinion before proceeding to change the present state of things. For myself, to rot in one common earth, or to be burnt into ashes and sealed in an urn decorated with a label announcing my name, place of birth, qualities, etc., etc.,—these two alternatives seem to me equally devoid of charm, and plunge me into melancholy. For the present I bequeath the subject to my heirs.

But another plan is proposed for disposing of the dead—a plan which is cleaner, more elegant and more chemical. By means of a hideous paraphernalia of crucibles, alembics, exhausters and poisons, the body is susceptible of being reduced to an infinitely small solid substance, of which a ring may be made in variegated colors to wear around the finger. The disconsolate wife or husband can thus preserve the souvenir of a dear departed partner to the end of their lives; and if the burden of their grief should push them to a desire to join the lost one, they would have but to crush the ring and swallow its pieces in order to accomplish a hasty and sure suicide. This mourning by chemistry, this petrifaction by death, has something so fantastic about it that one cannot avoid a certain titillation of curiosity in talking of it. It would be a conservation of relics by compression.

A widow might have her husband mounted in the frame of a bracelet, which would recall to her the hymeneal chain. A husband might mount his wife in a pin, which would be piquant. For the academicians an appropriate human conservation would be a garniture of coat buttons.

There is still another process, which I only mention for the benefit of future historians. An eccentric Frenchman who filled, a few years ago, the functions of a dragoman at one of the large cities of the Orient, conceived the ferocious idea of making of the venerated skin of his wife an article of wearing apparel, which I should name in Latin if I knew what the Romans called breeches. But the process is savage. This species of sentimental tannery would have the air of ironical reprisals.

A ROW ABOUT THE CHILDREN.

The Archbishop of Paris lately discovered that the children of the choir of the parish churches stole out in the evening to go and sing at the Opera. His Eminence felt alarmed at the dangers of this precocious enterprise to the young truants. But an examination of the question proved that the little nightingales earned twenty francs a month at the Church, and forty at the theatre; in other words, they breakfasted badly at the Church, and dined copiously at the Opera. The sage prelate, therefore, closed his eyes for the love of humanity, and the double operation continues.

SOMETHING ABOUT SARAH FELIX IN NEW-YORK.

When Mademoiselle Rachel left New-York, sick and fatigued with her American tour, her sister Sarah remained behind, to try her fortune in French comedy. But, it appears that the New-Yorkers were cold, and did not patronize her well. She made her last effort—she was going to play her finest *rôle*—but oh! fatality, she had no *jeune premier*, to take the part of the young lover. She went to a dramatic agent, but he had no lover at his disposition, the last one, growing tired of being out of employ, having made himself a painter of houses and dead walls.

"Where is he at work?" demanded Sarah.

"In Broadway, at No. — you will find him at work on the house of a Mr. Nicholson."

Sarah directed her steps towards the [illegible] and [illegible] high up in the [illegible] chilled, but he [illegible] a [illegible] stick, and a [illegible] his colors, did not [illegible] ing trumpet of her plump little hands, and cried to him,

"Ohé hop!"

"Brrr! brrr!" replied the artist.

"Do you know the *rôle* of the "Games of Love and Hazard?"

"On the end of my fingers, and a good many more besides."

"Very well! I engage you."

The artist hurried down, and the next evening made his *début* before an American audience and Mlle. Sarah Felix.

This young man was well raised and a gentleman. Mlle. Sarah is, as everybody knows, although thirty-eight, still handsome. They were both far from the home where they first saw the light. They poured out, every evening, sitting side by side, the home-sickness which was devouring them. They talked of getting married. Mlle. Sarah, finding him a little young, declared that she was perhaps too old for him.

"Recollect," she said, "that in eleven months I shall be twenty-eight."

"And I," cried he, "I shall be twenty-seven in two years."

He lied for a good reason, but still he lied six years, for he was only nineteen. The marriage was arranged and they returned to France. This is the young artist, we are assured, that Sarah presented everywhere in Paris as a nephew of Washington! How this union was broken off I do not know; but I am told the young man is engaged at one of the Boulevard theatres, where he is shortly to make his *début*. Mlle. Sarah, you know, is with her sister Rachel in Egypt.

HOW RAPHAEL JEWED HIS SISTER SARAH.

This story about Mlle. Sarah's age recalls another on the same subject. Mlle. Sarah is certainly a very *distingué* lady on the stage as well as off, but her talent borrows a great part of its brilliancy from her sister Rachel. When one sees her play, it is difficult not to recall the anecdote of that *habitué* of the opera who beat the measure during the overture to "Robert le Diable." His neighbor, believing perhaps that he had the honor of touching the elbow of Meyerbeer, said to him:

"You are a musician, Monsieur?"

"Not exactly. But I have a brother who has a music-box."

For many years, so many that I dare not mention them, Mlle. Sarah would give half her experience to regain the charms and the years she has lost. They know this weakness of her's in the family, and Raphael had the wit to make use of it on a memorable occasion—rendered memorable by Leon Beauvallet—the departure of the tribe of Felix for the New World. Raphael offered her the engagement at a certain sum. She asked six thousand francs more. There appeared no chance for a compromise, for neither brother nor sister would yield.

"If you don't cede," said Raphael, "I know what I shall do; I shall engage Nathalie; she has more talent than you, and she is not much thinner."

"Yes, but she is not a Felix."

"Bah! Do you think the Americans will notice that? A Hebrew name will suffice to make her pass for one of the family. Come, sign."

"Never! Rather death!" exclaimed Sarah, with dramatic emphasis.

They were going to separate, when the God of Jacob inspired Raphael with a magnificent plan of conciliation.

"Listen, Sarah, I have found it; I will not give you the six thousand francs, but I will bet you five louis that you are going to sign."

"Five louis that I won't."

"You will see. I will not give you the six thousand francs, but I will have them put on your passport that you are but thirty years of age; there, will you sign?"

"That's better," said Sarah, radiant.

"For a scratch of the pen, I will make you the junior of Rachel."

And Sarah signed.

"And my five louis," said Raphael.

"Here are nine-five francs," said Sarah.

"How is that, we bet a hundred?"

"Yes, but I pay down, and I keep back the discount."

To finish the chapter on the tribe of Felix, Raphael is about to be married to the beautiful Mlle. Luther of the Théatre Français, and then starts through the provinces to play the great success of the Porte St. Martin, *Le Fils de la Nuit*. A late letter from Mlle. Rachel, on the Nile, holds out the hope that her health is improving, and that we may, perhaps, once more see her on the stage again.

Malakoff.

## FROM KANSAS TO ST. LOUIS OVERLAND.

**A Stage Ride Through Missouri from Independence to Lexington—Incidents and Observations.**

The first half of the way from Independence to Lexington lies through one of the finest regions of country in the world. Like the better part of Kansas, it is a mixture of prairie and timber land, fashioned in that happy medium between the level and mountainous which imparts all the real advantages of both. Riding over it, as we did, in that cool, bright, delightful morning, it seemed to us that here, if anywhere in the world, ought the spirit of peace and the institutions of freedom to prevail.

We soon began to improve, with our companions, the inevitable stage circle acquaintance. Of those who had joined us at Westport, two were pilot and engineer on the Missouri River, forced by its sudden closing to take their last trip by land; one a lieutenant in the United States service, fresh from Fort Laramie and Indian warfare, and the remaining four, spectators who had been up at Fort Leavenworth attending the land sales. Two of these latter hailed from the Old Dominion; one from Indiana, and one from Ohio. Of the original four who started from Kansas City, no two were originally from the same State, though all were now citizens of Kansas, being distributed among the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-York and Illinois.

The first half day was mainly passed in expressing our admiration of the country, and defining the circumstances under which we met. It seemed that our Westport men had started the previous morning from Leavenworth in the stage, under as many solemn promises from the agent there as had been given us at Kansas City. They came along very well till they arrived at the Delaware Ferry of the Kansas River, where their carriage left them on the bank and turned back. It was expected that another would be in waiting on the opposite shore, but the fact that none was there did not in the least influence the driver's resolution to return. Thus they were left, in an Indian village, some fifteen miles from Westport. But they were men of energy, and finally procured a private conveyance of Mr. Chouteau, a Frenchman, closely allied to the wealthy Chouteau family of St. Louis, but who had long years before married a Shawnee woman and reared his home some three miles from this crossing, in what is now the Shawnee Reserve. Thus provided, at their own expense, of course, they were enabled to reach Westport late that evening, where their patience was still further tried by the refusal of the host of the "Harris House" to indulge them with the luxury of supper, notwithstanding their fast during the entire day. But next to supper they needed rest, and incontinently sought it, to be roused at 3 o'clock in the morning for a stage which they scarcely were [illegible] all. But the [illegible] [illegible] had [illegible] and we all [illegible] in the best possible good humor—obeying with alacrity our driver's summons to walk up and down the hills, (not infrequent,) and making the very best generally of our situation.

One of the curiosities observable by a Northern man in passing through this magnificent region, is the scarcity of houses. We noticed abundance of hemp and corn-fields, occasionally an orchard, (badly neglected,) but rarely a house. This is one of the peculiarities of the slave system. The farms are large plantations, in the hands of few and wealthy proprietors. When we occasionally saw a house, it was built with considerable ostentation, but rarely marked by those features which, in the North, are regarded as indications of either real comfort or good taste. The building was almost invariably a large rectangular edifice, with the unfailing chimney at each end, built outside, and the whole destitute of any architectural ornamentation to disturb its general monotony. The whole was surrounded by a rude fence, and not the slightest effort apparent of any attempt at beautifying the grounds. Occasionally a grove, or an awkward dash at the *Gothic* style in building, varied this general similarity, but the instances were rare.

About 1 o'clock we stopped at the stage station to dine—having made sixteen miles from Independence. The house was of the better style, having some barns and negro houses about it, and altogether giving promise of a good dinner. While the meal was being prepared—it *should* have been ready—we amused ourselves with extracting information from our host, physically a good type of the Boniface of olden times. When at last the dinner was announced, we were served with spare-rib, sausage, cabbage, and very plain short-cake, *called* bread; the whole plantation, with its imposing show of improvements, not being able to give us either *milk* or *butter!* And this, I will here say, we found a not uncommon deficiency in our meals on the route; but very seldom did our hosts think it necessary to make any discount on the general price—half a dollar.

The same driver, with an equally good team, took us on to the next station. The aspect of the country continued much the same, though our road lay occasionally through wet bottoms, which detracted from its character, and over steeper hills, which called upon us for a more frequent practice of pedestrianism. When we reached the station it was already dark, and we found that no coach had arrived from the East—thus giving us no driver for the next stage. But Tom was the man for the emergency, and, on assurance of being *remembered*, without any unnecessary delay exchanged his team for four splendid whites, and away we went again in good shape.

But the road grew continually worse. A large share of it lay through a wide bottom, and the dim star-light proved sometimes a delusion instead of a help. Besides, Tom, who was the prince of whips, was now off his own *route*, and lacked that necessary knowledge of the road in detail which alone could enable him readily to select the best track and avoid the worst dangers. Our river pilot here proved himself scarcely less skillful on the land than the water. His seat was always on the box with the driver, and now he descended to the ground, and with a cheerful song and whistle went ahead on foot and pointed out the best road. His good humor and lively jokes aided much in shortening the way. When he pointed out a better track it was the "channel;" if the coach stuck fast in a rut, and demanded the whole force of the crowd, armed with rails, to lift it out, it was simply "sparring over the bar." In this way, over a really execrable road, sometimes walking, sometimes riding, often holding the coach from capsizing, or lifting it out of a hole, we journeyed through the dim evening, and were rewarded about 9 o'clock by finding ourselves up the steep bluff on which stands Lexington, and unloaded at the door of the stage-house.

The first thing in order was supper; the next, consultation. We found that no coaches had arrived for some time from the East, but fearful rumors were rife of the state of the roads, of impassable rivers, and of runaway teams which had "smashed up" one or two of the coaches belonging on the line. The case was critical. Tom would go on still another stage if we said so; but he did not make any pretence to knowing the road. A majority of us inclined to stay over and take an *early start* in the morning, if we could be sure of getting it. Our coach was in Tom's charge, and no other was on hand; this he promised us we should have, and so it was finally settled; and about 11 o'clock I retired to a very dirty room, but managed to get, notwithstanding, a very sound sleep.

In the morning it was raining and freezing. The rain soon tapered off, and we were ready to start. But still no coach came for us. To our inquiries of the agent, he replied always that it would be along in a few moments. "Had any coach arrived from the East during the night?" we inquired. He replied "No," which we afterwards found to be false. Tom had gone back, but had left us his coach as agreed. Mr. W., who had been over the road before, said that it was the custom to travel nights and lie still during the day! And so it almost proved, for it was not till 11 o'clock that the coach came, and we were finally enabled to bid a willing adieu to Lexington.

One or two incidents in our stay there are noteworthy. The state of public feeling was changed almost miraculously from its condition a few months since. Here, in the very centre of fire-eating border-ruffianism, where Sharp's Rifles were forcibly taken from steamboats, and emigrants disarmed and turned back on their way; where Gov. Robinson was taken off a boat in May last by a mob, and sent back to Kansas—in this very Lexington, one would not now mistrust that the public excitement had ever been such as to compel even old and conservative citizens to its measures.

Several of us were known to be Northerners, yet not a word of incivility was offered. On the contrary, all was courtesy and conciliation. The only political conversation I heard, was a narrative over the office fire, of his wonderful adventures in Kansas, by a young man named Anderson, son of one of the first citizens of Lexington, who, while a resident of that city, was elected a member, and afterwards Speaker *pro tem.* of the bogus Legislature, and who has again been returned to the same august body. To be sure, he calls his present residence, Lecompton, though it happens that Lexington claims the most of his time. I was greatly amused at his story, and especially at his claims to conservatism—a quality about as distinguishing in him as in Hon. P. S. Brooks, or any other disciple of the same faith.

Having occasion in the morning to purchase an article in the shoe line, I was amazed to find that the second city in Missouri, population about 4,000, contained but one exclusively shoe store! and that would be esteemed a small establishment in any place of equal size in the East.

Recollections of Chief-Justice Marshall.—In Bishop Meade's Notices of the Old Churches in Virginia, published in the *Southern Churchman*, are the following recollections of the late Chief-Justice Marshall:

"I have mentioned before that Judge Marshall had no hope of the revival of the Church in Virginia, though contributing liberally to the efforts made for it. He lived to see himself mistaken, and to unite with his children and grandchildren in the services of our resuscitated Church, in the very place of his nativity and the scenes of his early life. In my frequent visits to Cool Spring and Oak Hill I often met with him, as I had done at my father's house and other places in Frederick in my [illegible] days. Though not a communicant, he was the sincere friend to religion and the Episcopal Church. I can never forget how he would prostrate his tall form before the rude low benches without backs at Cool Spring meeting-house, in the midst of his children and grand-children and his old neighbors. In Richmond he always set an example to the gentlemen of the [illegible] not [illegible]. At the [illegible] [illegible] pews, which [illegible] of the modern [illegible] which are [illegible] he used to take his seat [illegible] the door of the [illegible] a little into the aisle. He was a most conscientious man in regard to some things which others might regard as too trivial to be observed. It was my privilege more than once to travel with him between Fauquier and Fredericksburg, when we were both going to the lower country. On one occasion, the roads being in their worst condition, when we came to that most miry part called the "Black Jack," we found that the travelers through it had taken a nearer and better road through a plantation. The fence being down or very low, I was proceeding to pass over, but he said we had better go round, although each step was a plunge, adding that it was his duty as one in office to be very particular as to such things. As to some other matters, however, he was not so particular.

Although I was never much given to dress or equipage, yet I was not at all ashamed to compare with him during these travels, whether as to clothing, horse, saddle and bridle; servant he had none. Federalist as he was in politics, in his manners and habits he was truly Republican. Would that all Republicans were like him in that respect! He was fond of agriculture, and to gratify himself, and for the sake of example, he purchased a small farm a few miles from Richmond, to which he often went. On one of my visits to Richmond, being in a street near his house, between daybreak and sunrise one morning I met him on horseback with a bag of clover seed lying before him, which he was carrying to his farm, it being the time for sowing such seed. But the most interesting and striking feature in the domestic character of this truly great and good man was the tender and assiduous attentions paid to his afflicted companion. Mrs. Marshall was nervous in the extreme; the least noise was sometimes agony to her whole frame, and his perpetual endeavor was to keep the house and yard and out-houses as free as possible from the slightest cause of distress to her, walking himself at times about the house and yard in his stockings without shoes. On one occasion, when she was in her most distressing state, the town authorities of Richmond manifested their respect for him and sympathy for her by having the town bell muffled."

**The Story of an Ancient Mariner's First Love.**

*From Chambers' Journal.*

Sir John Ross, the well-known navigator, is dead. He lived to be nearly eighty years of age; and within the last five months, I heard him tell the story of his first love. Thus it came about. We were wont to meet him at the house of a mutual friend, where he was always a welcome guest; came and went as he listed, and had his hammock swung in a chamber where the temperature suited him best; for he loved a cold clear atmosphere. In a word, he was the centre of as charming a household group as shall be seen any day in the great metropolis. Blooming faces shone upon him; merry songs greeted him as he took his place beside the cheery hearth in those cold evenings in Spring. One bright-haired creature with rosy lips claimed him ever as her own, seated him beside her on the velvet couch, called him "her dear boy," which delighted the ancient mariner beyond all things, and at last drew from him the tale referred to.

I had been reminding him of a very old friend now dead, and of whom we had heard nothing for many years. As I spoke, a tide of early recollections swept up and filled the old man's eyes with tears. "Ah," said he, "he was a very kind friend to me. We had been schoolmates, and then we went to sea together. After a while we parted, and I entered the royal navy. When I next saw O——, I was commander on board the ——. He was on the quay at Greenock when I sailed in, and little thought that the vessel carrying a royal pennant was commanded by Johnnie Ross. I hailed and went up to him with a man who knew us both.

"O——," said the latter, "do you remember little Johnnie Ross?"

"Well," answered O——, "and a precious little scamp he was!"

"On this, observed Sir John, "we shook hands, and renewed our acquaintance, and I had reason to be glad of it, for," he repeated, "O—— was very kind to me."

"Now about Margaret," said the bonny creature beside him.

"Ah! she was a noble girl! When I first knew her she was ten, and I about twelve years old. We used to walk home together from the school, and at first were very happy; but before long the children began to watch us, and we were obliged to make signs to one another about meeting. I mind well how shamefaced we were when the others caught us making signals before breaking up; and one day the master saw us, and it was on that occasion Margaret showed such spirit and courage as made me never forget her.

"I had got out of school," he continued, after a short pause, "and was waiting for her, never heeding the children laughing at me, as I stood watching for the sight of her bonny face, for she was very fair." I can by no means describe the pathos of the old man's tone as he said this. "When I began to think she was in trouble, and 'kept in,' I hid myself till the place was clear of other folk, and then I creepit round and looked in at the window of a side-room where scholars in disgrace were put sometimes. Poor Margaret was indeed there, sitting upon a box, very forlorn, and crying bitterly. She brightened up at seeing my face in the window-pane, and smiled when I told her I had been waiting for her. Then I declared I would be revenged on our hard master, and went at once to the school-room to carry out my plan; this was easy, for there was no one there.

"Just over the master's desk was a shelf, on which stood a large ink-bottle, and near to this again was the hat with which the dominie always crowned himself when he assumed the seat of authority. I mounted the desk, took a piece of string from my pocket, tied the ink-jar and hat together, then, descending from my perch, left the room, and ran around again to the side-window to prepare Margaret for the result of my device. Then I ran home to dinner, and returned to school in the afternoon.

I was late. All the children were in the room; and at the master's desk stood Margaret, with scarlet cheeks, but triumphant eyes, just receiving the last blow of the leather strap on her open hand. The punishment of my mischievous revenge had been visited upon her. Streams of ink discolored the master's face; and books and desk, on which last lay the broken ink-jar, were saturated with it. The master himself was furious; and the more so that Margaret had borne the infliction like a heroine, in perfect silence, resolutely refusing to give up the name of the delinquent, whose accomplice she was accused of being. She looked at me as she moved defiantly away, and the expression of her eye warned me not to speak. It was, indeed, too late. I hurried from the room before I was observed. Margaret walked proudly after me; and for the last time we took our way home together from the school."

I cannot do justice to this story, as told by the old navigator. Nearly seventy years had passed away, and yet the memory of his child-love was still the green spot in his heart.

He and Margaret met but twice afterwards. He dwelt most on the first of these meetings. "I was traveling," he said, "in Scotland, when the coach stopped to take up a passenger. The moment the door opened, I knew her at once, but she didna remember me;" he sighed as he said this. "Then," he continued, "I told her who I was, and reminded her of old times, thirty years before, and of that story of the ink-bottle and the beating she had got for my sake. She had almost forgotten it, but I never had." Margaret, the mother of a large family, is now an aged woman, and probably thought little of Johnnie Ross after parting with him in childhood; while he, literally voyaging from pole to pole, and having but a passing glimpse of her from time to time, may be said to have carried the memory of his child-love to his grave.

Among other pleasant records of my life will rest the memory of "many an ancient story," told in his eightieth year, by Sir John Ross. Some modern cases there were, too, in which [illegible] battles were exquisitely blended. There was one of the discovery at sea, by the [illegible] himself and his shipmates. He had once commanded this ship, and he knew her [illegible], but [illegible] weakness and starvation as he was; and there was another of his meeting in London with [illegible] who, through good report and evil report, had "never given him up." These might find a place in these pages, but that I think it would be unfair to trench upon the domain of whosoever may be selected as editor of the autobiography which Sir John was occupied in completing up to the last weeks of his eventful life.

[illegible]

The only difference, as to genuine Celtic propensities, between the Archbishop and the above-mentioned individual, is that the Archbishop sails into [illegible] of the Catholic press, because they disagree and show signs of fight. And, again, deals [illegible] deadly and unmerciful blows against them while they agree and manifest to the world harmony of feeling and unity of opinion. He knocks [illegible] and nearly annihilates the editor of the *Celt*, for asserting "that the success of religion in this country depends on the influx of immigrants."

He next turns on Dr. Brownson, a convert to the faith and of Protestant descent, and almost [illegible] for no other crime according to the Doctor's candid, though waggish acknowledgment, in the last number of his *Review*, except that he possesses in a superminent degree the three Divine virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and for asserting "That the success of religion depends on the influx of emigrants, and that the Church will progress in proportion as she is represented and presented to the world by natives of the soil." Leaving both as dead, he lastly lays hold of the *Freeman's Journal*, but handles him with gloves on, [illegible] out of the window, and [illegible] dropped him into oblivion.

But before letting poor Master MacMasters go [illegible] tells him that [illegible] as bad as the others, and that if he does not mend his manners he knows the doom that awaits him. Though the only crime of which he finds him guilty is "That for several years the *Journal* never deviated from the principles of justice, truth, order and social interests."

Having annihilated the three representatives of the Catholic Press, or at least reduced their loud and [illegible] batteries to silence, he proudly strides over the field of battle, and, in the flush of victory, asks of his prostrate antagonist several questions, in tones of contemptuous defiance, and concludes the campaign by granting a truce, and drawing up the articles of a lasting peace. It is, however, in these questions of the Archbishop to his fallen adversaries, and in the articles of peace which he has graciously granted to them, that we are to discover the true cause of his indignation against them, and the real nature of their offence. When Dr. Brownson advised all whom it might concern "To cheer on the young, lay and ecclesiastical, in their zeal, activity and enterprise, and caution all against snubbing them for their inexperience, quizzing them for their zeal, damping their hopes, pouring cold water on their enthusiasm, and brushing the flowers from their young hearts," when he asserted "That to do the work and advance the cause of religion, we wanted men of [illegible] hearts, of boldness, of energy, of enterprise, and of positive virtues, and not simply good easy men, whose chief merit is their inability to do harm, and whose study is to keep things quiet and as they are," he never imagined that any individual should feel greatly offended, or that any person would jump indignantly into print, and ask defiantly, in the face of a community wide awake to all that is going on, such questions as "When, where and by whom." The Archbishop knows very well that his questions cannot be answered by any Catholic, without giving great offence, and without fixing [illegible] intensely the already too keen attention of the Catholic community on what is transpiring within it. When these editors commended bishops and priests for their zeal, their disinterestedness, and their self-sacrifice; or for their acquirements, boldness, and energy, they never imagined, nor do they now believe, that they were guilty of any grievous sin or that they did more than their duty, even if some destitute of these virtues were passed over in silence, for they knew too well that we cannot long impose on the community by fictitious and premature panegyric or by false and unjust censure.

But why do not these editors proclaim throughout the length and breadth of the land; why do they not convey on the wings of the press to the [illegible] of Europe; why do they not tell the priests, bishops and cardinals; yea, even the Pope himself, "what glorious things have been done here for the interests of religion and the cause of afflicted humanity?" instead of whining over the defection of a few old Catholics, which might have happened in any country, or wailing over the loss of some hopeless young, "who may be truly said never to have belonged to the Church?" Here the Archbishop manifests too plainly the cause of his anger. Here he shows that he is in his old days the same politician that he has ever been—that he thinks more of what the world will say, that world whose admiration he has ever tried to attract, than he does of what his own priests and people see and feel and think and [illegible]

The Archbishop asserts in contradiction of the *Review*, that among the grown-up and well-instructed Catholics there is hardly any such thing as apostasy. This I hope and believe to be true. If there be any case of defection from the Church, his priests know it well. But, at the same time, I can assert on the authority of his best and most respectable priests, that of this the Archbishop knows little or nothing—that he has seldom, if ever, called them together or condescended to ask their opinion or advice on this or any other subject. Or, if he did, it was to let them retire under the mortification of knowing that their opinion was of no possible consequence, and with the conviction that their advice would be utterly disregarded. In fact, I have been informed that in the ecclesiastical affairs of the arch diocese they have just about as much to say as Brigham Young. That the best way for them at least, is to move along quietly and humbly, without attracting notice, [illegible] to talk sorrowingly over the failings of the weaker brethren, [illegible] that he [illegible] of his [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] But then, in justification of himself and of his government, which seems to be the only object of the article, he attributes all to the mysterious dispensations of Providence. This is a very convenient way of accounting for the wrongs and disorders of life—a very easy way to justify the absence of law and the violation of sacred rights, the apathy to existing evils, and the neglect of positive duties. But it would be more manly, as well as more Christian, to endeavor to remove the evil, and to remedy the disorder by the means which Providence and Christian charity have placed at our disposal. It will not do [illegible] throw our responsibility on Providence [illegible] all, it will not do to assert that [illegible] the Catholic Communion, "strictly speaking, never belonged to the Church." It is the first time I have known that sentiment to come from a teacher in God's Church. I might seek for it in vain among the writings of the departed Doctors of the Church, from the days of St. Thomas, the angel of schools, to the present moment. But, as I may be ignorant, or might be deceived, on this point, I will await the action of the Bishops, or the decision of the Holy Father himself, as to its orthodoxy. I am, however, certain that the holy, devoted, and self-sacrificing heroes who founded orders for the redemption of captives, who agreed to spend all the wealth which Christian charity placed at their disposal, and, when all was gone, bound themselves by a vow to sell themselves to the [illegible] in exchange for their Christian brethren, groaning in slavery, and exposed to the danger of apostasy, would listen not only with astonishment, but with holy horror, to such a sentiment, coming from the pen of a Bishop of their day. In my opinion, and in the opinion of many good Catholics, the Archbishop would manifest more of the tone and spirit not only of a Bishop but of a Christian, by retiring from political strife, and devoting the few short days of his declining life to the good of his people. Above all I would advise him to refrain in future from the exposure of the crimes of individuals, for *which they have long since repented, and from* which they have been already absolved even by *the very authority with which his Grace is invested.* EQUITAS.

January 6, 1857.

## GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.

### Message of Governor Chase, of Ohio.

The annual message of Gov. Chase, of Ohio, was delivered on the 5th inst. A survey of the condition and resources of the State gives occasion for warm congratulations. The Governor calls particular attention to the rapid development of the State. Of its twenty-five millions of acres, not one was cleared for cultivation half a century ago, while now nearly all the land in the State has become private property, and is subject to taxation. The message suggests the question of the correctness of the Federal estimate of the area of that State. That estimate gives 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. It is highly probable that the true area is considerably greater. However this may be, Federal ownership approaches its termination, and the Governor commends the development of the riches of Ohio soil to the careful and conscientious consideration of the Legislature. He proposes an increase in the fund established for the award of agricultural premiums. Commerce receives marked attention. The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada has stimulated mercantile enterprise in the Northern part of the State. There are 2,900 miles of railroad in active operation; these roads costing $90,000,000, and carrying upwards of 1,000,000 passengers, with gross receipts of $6,000,000 per annum. The estimated increase of railroad enterprise for the next ten years is one-quarter the present amount. A Board of Railroad Commissioners is recommended, to exercise a general supervision. A liberal extension of the Banking franchise is favored, with a mixed currency. The new Banking Law of April 11, 1856, having failed to receive the approval of the people, the Governor suggests that the act of March 21, 1851, to authorize free Banking, be continued in force, with such amendments as may be necessary. The preparation of the Statistics of the State is favored. It is suggested, also, that the Geological Survey be resumed. The State Debt originated in internal improvements, and amounts to $2,423,339. The receipts last year were $2,588,000, and expenditures $3,189,600; in 1855, the receipts were $4,215,854, and the expenditures $3,570,000. The total taxable valuation of the State is $860,661,027. The Canal Revenues last year were $427,812, a considerable decrease. The public institutions are mentioned favorably, but the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus sadly needs a new edifice. The new State-House is so far completed that the Legislature holds its sessions therein, while of the appropriation of $90,000, some $46,000 remain unexpended. The report of the Commissioner of Common Schools had not been received, so that no figures are given. The Governor calls attention to the inadequacy of Individual corporations; and recommends attention to complaints in regard to the abuse of the Elective franchise. Sundry amendments to the Constitution are also mentioned as desirable.

The latter part of the Message adverts to Kansas affairs. Governor Chase, in conformity with the instructions of the Legislature, transmitted to the Governor of each State a copy of Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly relative to Kansas affairs. The Governor of Mississippi has returned the copy transmitted to him, in pursuance, as he states, of the requirements of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, of which he transmits a copy. Governor Chase states that within the last two months, he has received several communications "from emigrants to Kansas from Ohio, earnestly appealing for protection and aid. Of these appeals, one was in the form of an affidavit from eleven citizens imprisoned under various charges at Lecompton. Ten of these prisoners, though formerly citizens of Ohio, are now residents of Kansas. The eleventh, *an old man of seventy years, a soldier near half a* century ago under Jackson, was still a citizen of Ohio, on a visit to some friends in the Territory. The real offence of all was the defence of Free-State homes against Slave-State invasion. Their seizure, their imprisonment, their indictments, and their cruel treatment, constitute a dark chapter in the dark history of wrong and outrage in Kansas."

The Governor says:

"On receiving this appeal I thought it right to address an earnest letter to Gov. Geary in behalf of the prisoners. I also sent for their immediate relief a sum of money contributed by private beneficence, which, however, failed to reach its destination in consequence of the necessary return of the gentleman to whom it was intrusted without having entered the Territory. It gives me pleasure to inform you that most of these prisoners have since escaped or have been acquitted. I am not aware that any of them yet remain in confinement."

And concludes:

"As an equal member of the confederacy, Ohio is entitled to demand for her citizens emigrating to the Territories, free ingress and egress by the ordinary routes, and complete protection from invasion, from usurpation and from lawless violence. If the general Government refuse this protection, I cannot doubt the right or the duty of the State to intervene.

There are good grounds, however, for the hope that the worst is over in Kansas. From the Free-State press of the Territory, and from other reliable sources, assurances are received that peace, order and security are reëstablished, for the present at least, within its limits. Many of the most dangerous of the marauders have left the Territory, and a disposition is manifested by the present Territorial Governor to respect and protect the rights of Free-State settlers. There is reason to expect that the most obnoxious acts of the Pseudo-Legislature will be abrogated, and that the bad design of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition will be defeated by the virtue and intelligence of the People.

Meanwhile there is much distress occasioned by the civil disturbances which require relief. It is gratifying to observe that the propriety and duty of affording this relief is recognized by the humane and liberal of all parties. The people of Ohio will, I doubt not, approve whatever you may find it expedient and necessary to do in order to protect the emigrants from the suffering, disease and death to which they are exposed."

### Message of Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, sent in his Message on the 7th inst. The financial condition of the Commonwealth is reported as highly satisfactory. The receipts of the last year were $5,621,937, and the expenditures $5,277,142. Balance, $1,344,003. The Governor says that the punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania's State debt, Dec. 1, 1856, was $40,701,835; amount of debt liquidated since 1852, $[illegible]. The Governor [illegible] the total extinction of the debt in 1879. The yearly receipts from the Public Works, were $[illegible] an increase of $[illegible]; expenditures on same account $[illegible]. The Governor rejoices at the rapid progress of the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal, bringing the State into close [illegible] with the New-York improvements. The subject of Banking is recommended to careful attention, and on the matter of the currency the Message says:

"The rapid increase of population, the importance and value of our home and foreign commerce, the constant development of the material wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industry, the fact that the State is flooded by a depreciated currency, introduced by private bankers and brokers, might justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a judicious increase of banking capital within our Commonwealth. This, whilst it would aid the operations of trade, and supply the real business wants of the people, would, at the same time, remedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated foreign and illegal currency."

There are in the State 1,160 School districts, 10,000 directors, 1,200 teachers, and over 600,000 scholars. The Governor declares that a sufficient number of competent and well-trained teachers is the great want of the system. In its structure and organization it is as perfect, if not more so, than any of the systems of sister States. The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia, and "the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble-minded children," are declared to be institutions that appeal to the best feelings of the heart, and ask sympathy and aid. The establishment of an Agricultural Bureau is warmly recommended. "Omnibus" legislation is rebuked. A revision of the Militia law is deemed necessary.

Of the abuses of the elective franchise, the Message says:

"Illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury, or both, on false assessments, or false and forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, coextensive with the evil, should be provided. Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National *Government, of the importation of foreign criminals* and paupers, and a more careful, rigid, and personal examination, by our Courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing *abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure* of corrupting and dangerous influences."

Federal relations are then passed under review. The freedom of Kansas is insisted upon, and the idea of a revival of the Slave-Trade is indignantly scouted:

"In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading Southern journals, and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State, to reopen the African Slave-Trade, will not be deemed improper. That such a traffic, declared to be piracy, and execrated by the civilized world—so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit—so revolting to every sentiment of humanity—every impulse of pure and noble feeling, should be advocated or approved, in this nineteenth century, with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy, and of justice and equality to the Southern States of the Union, are facts that find their only explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and the conscience.

The wisdom and humanity of a proposition so startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the slave-ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage." Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the South as well as the North, it should receive the indignant rebuke of every lover of his country—of every friend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhuman—an atrocity more horrible. Against a proposition so abhorrent, and against the principles it involves, as the representatives of a free people, and in their name, you should enter their unanimous and emphatic protest."

## FINANCIAL REVIEW OF 1856.

### Annual Circular of Messrs. DeCoppet & Co.

[Translation.]

As usual at this period, we present our correspondents with a review of the past year.

The eminently progressive state of the country, the rapid increase of population, the extension of settled and cultivated territory, and the important expansion of agricultural, mineral and industrial resources, must ever be a subject of great interest to European capitalists, and attract their attention, notwithstanding the recent increase of their own enterprises.

As having a direct influence on business, the pacific result of the elections, that have recently determined the choice of the President of the United States, for four years, offers a subject for congratulation. The dangerous questions broached at this election and the violent discussions to which they gave rise in the public press, were of a nature to excite serious fears in the mind of foreigners with regard to the issue. The calm and loyal manner in which the minority has submitted to the majority, affords a new proof of the elasticity of the federative form of our Government and is a fact calculated to dispel the exaggerated fears entertained by many persons for the future.

The great industrial enterprises which create the actual wealth of the country, its railroads, shipping, manufactures of various kinds, founderies, mines of various metals, the production of gold, and especially the productions of the soil, such as cotton, cereals, tobacco, &c., present altogether a striking development.

Among the manufactures whose more recent development is worthy of notice, are the iron founderies which the mineral resources of the country and its growing necessities seem particularly to favor. Our railroad iron, for instance, which, but a few years ago, was almost exclusively imported, is now, in considerable portion, produced at home; and when the immense extension of our railroad system over the whole surface of the United States is considered, an idea may be formed of the field opened to the development of this branch of industry. It may also be mentioned that locomotives and cars of all sorts used on our railroads are altogether made in our own workshops.

Exempt from the monetary embarrassments that marked preceding years, the commerce of the country *has progressed and has been generally prosperous.* An increase in the means of transportation to the seaboard, has stimulated the productions of the soil, and has permitted the Western and Southern States, which are essentially agricultural, to consume more of the products of both foreign and domestic manufactories. The liquidation of this increased consumption has been facilitated by a continued demand in Europe for our agricultural produce at remunerative prices.

As a natural consequence of this marked movement, our shipping has found constant and remunerative employment. According to the most exact information which we can obtain, the amount of freights collected abroad for transportation service by American vessels is estimated at from seventeen to nineteen millions of dollars for the year ending 30th June last, against thirteen to fourteen millions in 1855.

The healthy condition of the commerce of the country is demonstrated by the excess of the exportations over the importations of this year.

The considerably increased importations of European fabrics, during the last six months of the fiscal year, had awakened fears that the balance of trade for the year would be unfavorably affected by it, and that a large export of specie would be required to cover the deficit. The causes, however, already mentioned have led to an entirely different result: the Importations for the year having been $314,639,942, and the Exportations including specie $326,964,918, leaving a balance of $12,324,976 in favor of the commerce of the United States. The balance of the preceding year was $18,873,886, likewise in favor of the country. The figures of exportation of 1855 (fiscal year) included $53,957,418 of specie, against $44,148,279 in 1856; this difference will be apparently more than covered by an excess of exportation of specie during the last six months of 1856 (current year.)

It is necessary, as having a direct bearing upon the balance of trade, to make some mention, on the one hand, of the freight collected abroad, and estimated as above, at from seventeen to nineteen millions of dollars, of the specie brought into the country by emigrants, no official record of which can be kept; and on the other, of the remittances of interest on the American stocks held in Europe. It is difficult to ascertain accurately the amount of the latter; a great part of these securities being payable to bearer, they consequently cannot be traced. The Secretary of the Treasury, nevertheless, recently furnished, in his report, the following data: He estimates the debt of the Federal Government, of the 31 States of the Union, of 118 Cities, of 357 Counties, and the capital of 985 banks, of 75 insurance companies, of 360 railroad companies, of 16 canal companies, and of 15 miscellaneous corporations, at $1,407,516,594, $202,922,937 of which he states to be owned abroad. This figure, which would appear low after the estimates made by former authorities, is sufficient, nevertheless, to prove that the interest to be remitted to Europe cannot exceed, and does not even reach, the amount of freight to be collected abroad, and the specie imported by immigrants. Within the two last years, the Treasury has dispersed, for the redemption of the Federal debt, $22,690,919, and for the Mexican indemnity, $10,000,000. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the former sum, and almost all the latter, has been remitted to foreign parts. This fact, in view of the considerable demands of European demand for American stocks in general, leads naturally to the conclusion that the amount held in Europe has not probably increased during this lapse of time.

Notwithstanding this rapid increase of wealth in the country, the new accessions of capital are more than absorbed by the demand for the necessary means to carry on the undertakings called for by the necessities of trade, of shipping, of numerous railroads, and for the development of manufactures. However profitable this employment of capital may be, the low prices of [illegible] securities would seem evidently to indicate that the unemployed [illegible] capital is hardly sufficient for the exigencies of our numerous enterprises. This is not the only cause apparently, which has contributed to the depreciation of our stocks. The universal rise that has taken place in the rates of interest, has evidently operated in a decided manner upon this question. According to the reasonings of numerous political economists, it was argued that the successive discovery of the mines in California and Australia, in producing a considerable accession to the quantities of gold in circulation, would have the effect of gradually reducing the rates of interest. The results thus far has given a flagrant contradiction to these predictions. On the one hand the rush of population attracted by the allurement of the precious metals in the new regions, has formed there in a few years new communities and entire nations, the wants and new undertakings of which demand considerable capital, requiring a proportionate representative in circulating medium. On the other hand, this same accumulation of gold, both in Europe and in the United States, *would appear to have largely stimulated all kinds of* industrial enterprises, both by the governments and by individuals. The consequence has been a rapid and unexpected absorption of the newly-added capital, causing at the present moment an active demand for money, to which none of the mercantile communities throughout the world have remained strangers. It has naturally resulted in a general advance in the rates of interest, affecting as a consequence the prices of public stocks as well in the United States as in Europe.

As indicating a prudent and well-based banking system, we herewith submit, in a tabular form, some data derived from official sources. This table shows the capital of all the banks in the United States in 1855 and 1856, and compares their circulation, discounts, deposits, specie, &c. The increase of capital, and the general movement, have been very moderate, indicating an expansion barely proportioned to the wants of commerce and manufactures, with the growth of which they have hardly kept pace. The experience of preceding years has not been without fruit, and the dangerous error committed in the past of borrowing the credit of banks to aid in the construction of railroads has been generally avoided.

As regards more especially the City of New-York, the communications between this port and Europe, which are now almost daily, has caused the influence of the markets of London and Paris to be sensibly felt here, hence their movements are closely watched. *The large shipments of produce which are made* from this port, and the negotiations effected against them, have had the effect of increasing the floating *capital of the City banks, as is shown by the visible* increase in the figures of deposits. This circumstance, however, has not been sufficient to counterbalance the effect produced by the irregularity of the European money markets. Undergoing the conse*quences of a distant and expensive war, and obliged* to make up the deficit in the harvests, the Bank of England, and, especially, the Bank of France, have seen their metallic reserves fall to an unusually reduced figure, and have been obliged to contract their discounts, and resort to extraordinary measures, in order to force the current of specie towards their own vaults. We have, consequently, felt here the effects of the scarcity of money thus caused in these markets.

The demand for remittances of balances due, and even in anticipation, rendered more pressing from Europe by the high rates of interest everywhere ruling there, the advantages offered in Paris for the shipment thither of specie, have occasioned a large export of the precious metals during the last six months, and produced, although in a less degree than last year, a very active demand for money and high rates of interest in our City. Considering these facts, and bearing in mind that, according to present appearances, there will be an excess of shipment of cereals this year, over the last fiscal year, (30th June,) and that moreover the export of Cotton, has been backward, presenting, to this moment, a falling off of 242,000 bales, compared with last year, which deficit will probably be made up in value, if not in quantity, and we arrive at the conclusion that, if, up to the present time, our Gold receipts from California have sufficed to supply the foreign demand in liquidation of the balance of commerce, there is no cause for apprehension on this head for the next season, arising from a probable increased amount of importation.

The above remarks, sustained by the various statistical tables which follow, are of a nature to leave no fear as to the actual soundness of our commerce.

The importance of the railway interest in the United States induces us to enter into some details concerning it. Less impeded by financial difficulties than it has been during the preceding years, the construction of railways has been pursued with great vigor, and there has been added during the year 3,407 miles to the number of miles already constructed at the commencement of 1856. The progress made in the extension of railways has been considerable, not only in the North and West of the Union, but equally in the South. This net-work thus binds and draws together the remote parts of the United States, and renders them mutually dependent one upon the other for the development and extension of their agriculture, commerce and manufacture.

It is not out of place to remark here that the expenditures have not been conducted solely with a view to the extension of the lines. A large number of those opened to traffic were but imperfectly finished and equipped. These imperfections are being gradually remedied, partly explaining the increased cost which has resulted therefrom.

However active the construction of railroads has been up to the present time, a new impetus has been given to it. The success in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, partly based upon a land grant, is well known. The Government yielding to numerous petitions has recently made similar grants with great liberality to other Corporations. These land grants are calculated greatly to lessen the difficulties which, in many cases, impede the extension of many useful roads, and they are even considered, if wisely managed, to be sufficient in themselves to defray the cost of the enterprises. The following Companies have been the principal grantees: In *Florida*, the Florida Railroad traversing the northern part of the State from Ferdinanda to Cedar Keys; in *Missouri*, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; in *Iowa*, the Burlington and Missouri, the Iowa Central, the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Dubuque and Pacific Railroads. These four last lines are to extend from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. They form in some manner the continuation of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad at Burlington; of the Chicago and Rock Island at Davenport, and the Galena and Chicago Railroad at Fulton, and of the Illinois Central Railroad at Dubuque. In *Wisconsin*, the Lacrosse and Milwaukie, and the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroads, have had their share of those grants. The first of these lines is destined to connect the city of Milwaukie with Lacrosse, on the Mississippi, and the western extremity of Lake Superior, the second proceeds from Fond du Lac towards the northeastern part of the State.

The greater part of these companies are organized and have commenced operations, which promise to be pursued with activity.

Among the companies of the Middle and Western States, whose roads have been completed and opened *to traffic on their whole length, during the year, we mention the following as being the most important:* the Illinois Central, the Galena and Chicago, the Terre Haute and Alton, the Illinois Great Western, and the Wabash Valley and Western Railroad, (formerly called the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis.)

The Cleveland and Pittsburg and Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroads are on the eve of being completed.

N. B.—We have borrowed this year as well as last, the figures of the progressive extension of railroads, since their origin, from *Dinsmore's Railroad Guide.*

| | Miles. | | Miles. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1836 ..... | 1,412 | In 1851 ..... | 11,631 | In 1854 ..... | 18,764 |
| In 1841 ..... | 3,877 | In 1852 ..... | 13,379 | In 1855 ..... | 21,660 |
| In 1846 ..... | 5,336 | In 1853 ..... | 15,028 | In 1856 ..... | 24,476 |
| In 1850 ..... | 9,090 | | | | |

The cost, per mile, of railroads necessarily varies greatly, according to localities, topographical difficulties, and the period in which they were constructed. In the Middle and Eastern States, the more expensive lines provided with double tracks and a large rolling stock, have cost from $60,000 to $70,000 a mile. The Reading Railroad, which has three tracks upon almost its entire length, and whose rolling material is by far the largest in proportion to its length, costs about $190,000 a mile. In the West and South, where the natural impediments are not so great, and the material more economical, the total cost has not exceeded, in many cases, $25,000 a mile. It is estimated that on an average the railroads and their equipments in the United States have cost $35,700 a mile. The 24,476 miles completed at the end of 1856, represents thus a total cost of $873,793,200.

As showing the cost per mile, the subjoined data must necessarily be imperfect, since amongst other reasons, several of the great lines such as the New-York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and others, have subscribed to the stock, or taken the bonds of other Companies whose trade appeared likely to augment their traffic, thus swelling the apparent cost of their own road.

In the following table we have arranged in different columns the length in operation of the Railroads, the capital stock paid in, the debt, the total cost, and in the two last columns the gross receipts for the years ending Nov. 30, 1855 and 1856. We have included in this table only the roads the shares of which are dealt in at our Stock Exchange.

In the midst of this real prosperity, as appears from the aggregate receipts, we will allude to the failure of some Companies, and to the default in the payment of interest on their bonds, in which numbers of European capitalists are interested. Although in certain cases, a want of honest administration may have caused these irregularities, the cause in general must be attributed to the precipitancy with which the enterprises have been undertaken, the nature and cost of which had not been correctly estimated, and in which, owing to want of experience, grave errors have been committed. The numerous roads since then constructed have afforded to competent engineers opportunities of acquiring much experience in the building of Railroads; the details of administration have likewise become better understood, and tend to prevent the repetition of past errors.

Complaints are made, and not without cause, that in case of the non-payment of interest on bonds, even when secured by mortgage, the remedy appears slow and unsatisfactory. It is true that, in some cases, on account of particular and exceptional circumstances, it has been thought more to the advantage of the creditors to have recourse to compromise, rather than to a peremptory foreclosure. It is proper, however, to remark that when, in consequence of the non-payment of interest, the companies have been sued to obtain [illegible] the courts have [illegible] the rights of the creditors [illegible]. [illegible] Sandusky Railroad, the Syracuse and [illegible] Railroad, the [illegible] Railroad and [illegible] New-York City Railroads, have either [illegible] interest.

With respect to railroad bonds newly made, the errors committed in the past have pointed to measures which will conduce to additional security for the creditors, and to which the difficulty of effecting loan negotiations have obliged companies to acquiesce. Thus a large portion of bonds, issued of late, are guaranteed by first mortgage of only $10,000 to $12,000 per mile, including the rolling material. A sinking fund has also generally been instituted, requiring [illegible] yearly deposit sufficient to absorb the whole loan at maturity. This system has a double advantage: First—To secure the redemption, whatever may be the financial condition at the time of maturity. Secondly—The necessity of purchasing for the sinking fund creates a periodical demand for these securities, which results in a gradual absorption, and must act favorably upon their market value.

On the Money Market we remark that at no period of the year has money been sufficiently abundant to allow the rates of discount to fall below those established by the banks, namely, 6 to 7 per cent.

For the first fortnight in January, things continued the same as they were at the end of 1855; the current rates for mercantile paper varying from 10 to 12 per cent, and 12 to 18 per cent. being paid at the Stock Exchange for carrying stocks. The money market then grew easier till towards the middle of July when, for a short time, loans on call were done at from 5 to 6 per cent., and paper from 7 to 8 per cent. Since then up to the present time there has been a tendency towards higher rates. In the latter part of December the rates for paper rose to 12 per cent. and differences equal to 12 to 18 per cent. have been paid at the Stock Exchange for time purchases.

The rise and fall on stock during the year do not seem to have followed the rates of interest in their fluctuations. The state of our market was influenced more by the effects produced in the London and Paris markets by the Eastern war, and the questions depending thereon. Nevertheless when the conclusion of peace became a fixed fact, our Stock Market fell, while money was not at all scarce, and without any apparent cause, prices were lowest in May; they then rose, and in July touched, with few exceptions, their culminating point of the season.

It is well, however, to observe that the prices of Railroad Shares have been influenced more by the actual prosperity of each Company individually, than by the state of the money market.

*We have already alluded to Railroad Bonds; as to* those of States, Cities and Counties, the regularity with which their interest has been paid, renders any particular mention unnecessary. The favorable opinion generally formed of their safety has thereby been *confirmed. The low price at which many of them* Bonds are quoted should not be taken as any indication of their intrinsic value, or of their being less se*cure than heretofore, it only proves that these securi*ties have been issued and thrown upon the market more rapidly than the unemployed capital could absorb them.

It is not improbable that these low prices, and the difficulty of realizing, in defeating the proposed object of raising money without too great sacrifices, may tend considerably to slacken, at least for a time, the emission of these bonds. Whatever influence these circumstances may have upon the greater or lesser rapidity of the issues, it cannot be questioned, that the extension of the railroad system, in rapidly creating or developing new resources in the country, has increased the means of providing for the interest on and reimbursement of debts. The following statistical data supports this opinion: Thus we find that in 1850, before the development of the railroads to a productive point, the amount of taxable property in Ohio was $439,876,340, while in 1856 it rose to $860,877,354. In Iowa the population in 1850 was 192,214, in 1854, 326,014, and in 1856, 503,625; and the amount of taxable property in 1851 was $23,464,550, in 1854, $72,337,204, and in 1856, $164,104,413. Wisconsin in 1850 contained a population of 305,191, which in 1856 was estimated at about 700,000. The city of Milwaukie in 1850 numbered 20,461 souls, and 1856 between 40,000 and 45,000. The population of Illinois in 1851, before the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, was 875,900; in 1855 about 1,300,000; and the city of Chicago in the same time increased from 31,000 to 110,000 souls, having become the most important grain port in the world. It shipped in 1855, 15,750,000 bushels of grain, against 1,750,000 in 1851. We mention these cases as being the most remarkable, and as giving an idea of the rapid increase of population and property which to a degree has taken place, more or less, over the whole country.

From the foregoing facts we conclude that there is no want of the elements of prosperity, and consequently of safety; nevertheless, in searching for investment securities, the choice necessarily requires prudence and knowledge. During the past year the number of enterprises that have started up in Europe, in offering a more attractive or profitable employment for money, have captivated the attention of capitalists. When, through change of circumstances, they may again desire to turn their attention towards the United States, they will doubtless find there, among the numerous classes of securities, various and profitable investments, offering at the same time desirable guarantees of safety. DE COPPET & CO.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

### The Newspaper Press.

The following just and sensible remarks concerning the duties and responsibilities of the Newspaper Press, are from an Address delivered before the South Carolina Press Association, at Columbia, on the 9th inst., by W. R. Johnston, Esq.:

"There are other duties devolving upon the conductors of the press which more immediately relate to the welfare, virtue and happiness of the community. Editors, by all means, should jealously watch over their columns, lest the slightest taint or immorality, or impurity, should be found there. The newspaper, once a luxury, has become a necessity in every family, and no matter how attractive may be the garb in which wrong teachings are clothed, they should be rigidly excluded from its pages. Flash novellettes, highly colored descriptions of fashionable vices, thrilling accounts of murders, robberies, and other crimes, constant publication of the foibles and failings of human nature, all tend to the demoralization of the taste, especially of the young reader. If we desire to see our children grow up virtuous, the purity of our magazine and newspaper literature must be assiduously watched over and cultivated. And this must be done for the reason that it counts its thousands of readers among the young, while works of a higher standard of literature are totally neglected by them. In this respect, then, the conductors of the press have a responsibility resting upon them which cannot be measured.

It is reasonable to suppose that in this day of universal reading the peace and happiness of very many must be affected and acted upon by what may be called their daily mental food. It is much easier to pull down than build up, and all history teaches us that among the peoples who have passed away, the *seed of decay first germinated in the corruption of licentiousness, and that the first steps towards the de*struction and downfall of ruined nations were those taken from the paths of religion and morality. Then, as a brotherhood of teachers, whose influence penetrates into the domestic circle of every fireside in the land; as patrons, who desire to transmit to those who come after us our hermitage of liberty; as men, as fathers, and as brothers, we cannot be held justifiable in the sight of God or man if we fail to discharge our duty in this respect with the utmost fidelity.

A very offensive feature of the journalism of the day is the system of universal and indiscriminate "puffing" of every person and thing for which some slight equivalent may have been given. The public are fast losing confidence in editors' notices of exhibitions, books, quack medicines, charlatans and humbugs; and, until the press shakes off the habit, and abandons the idea that every thing, good, bad or indifferent, has to be commended, for a notice of which they have been slightly complimented, the readers of journals will think the space devoted to such notices very poorly occupied, and will very properly give up paying any attention to them.

Another unfortunate characteristic of modern political journalism is a growing tendency to personalities, invective and abuse of those who differ from us. This is really injurious, not, perhaps, so much to the public as to journalists themselves. Our own experience, and that of others we have been acquainted with, teach us that, after cool reflection, departures from the true mission of journalism bring nothing but regret to the party who permits himself so to deviate. In saying this, however, I must not be understood as favoring any restriction on the just and beneficial criticism—the free expression of opinion, whether of praise or censure, on the public acts of public men. If eternal vigilance be the price of liberty, it is not only within the legitimate province of the press, but it is one of its highest and most sacred duties, to arrest the triumphant demagogue in his career—to expose his hollow-heartedness and selfishness—and to point out the danger to public liberty by the elevation of such an one to any office of trust within the gift of the people. From this duty, fortunately for us connected with the press of this State, we are comparatively exempt. There appears to be a noble guiding and ruling principle in the nature and composition of the men whom the people of Carolina honor with their confidence, that prevents them from becoming amenable to the strictures of a free but conservative press. The public records of the State and of the country will bear me out in this eulogium on the general rectitude and fidelity of the public officers and statesmen of South Carolina.

But if a man's public acts, or the manner in which he discharges the duties he assumes, be legitimate subjects of editorial supervision, we must never forget that his private character and reputation are exclusively his own. They cannot be made the theme of newspaper gossip, or be dragged forth to serve political purposes, without the prostitution of that great instrumentality placed under our control. The publication that makes its columns the medium through which the prejudices, spleen, or revengeful feelings of its conductor may be gratified, must soon become a wholesale slanderer. Such a print should be stricken from the roll of journalism as unworthy of recognition by its compeers or cotemporaries.

It is true that editors are men of like passions and feelings as others around them, but those of us who have had any experience, know that one of the highest and most essential qualifications for the profession is the ability to control them when truth, honor or virtue are to be sacrificed. The man who cannot absolutely govern himself in this respect, is always liable to desecrate one of the highest and noblest vocations [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to be [illegible]

[illegible]

I do not regard a public journal as a sort of [illegible] where all who pay or contribute to its support have a right to jump in and ride, without any reference whatever to the welfare, comfort or happiness of others. I hold that no correspondent, even should he be my staunchest personal and political friend, and subscriber for hundreds of copies of my paper, has thereby any preëmption claim to the use of its columns for the indulgence of private animosity or personal abuse, and I cannot think that any editor who fully understands the duties and responsibilities of his position, as the manager of a public [illegible], would ever consent to sell his columns, [illegible] may, to any writer who has no higher [illegible] than those just mentioned.

In times of high political excitement [illegible] management of a paper [illegible] the [illegible] the boisterous claims of party do not dim his mental clearsightedness, and when the public mind cannot be subserved by the free use of the pen and press [illegible] to [illegible] the retirement and endearments of social and domestic life—to hold up to the rude gaze of a [illegible] world his foibles and weaknesses, [illegible] may be [illegible].

It is proper to remark, however, that a [illegible] between the advocacy of political principles and the mere brawling for party ascendancy [illegible] always be exercised. The public good is involved in the legitimate discussion of principles, but the disputes of party have seldom any higher aim than the elevation of its members to office [illegible] mere squabblers for the spoils. Principles [illegible] freely, firmly and thoroughly discussed without touching the private character or reputation of those who hold them, while the wrangling over the [illegible] issues of mere party soon degenerate into personal abuse and scurrility between the [illegible] cliques. No press that has any [illegible] character, or which fully appreciates the dignity of its high position, can lend its influence, [illegible] of truth and decency, to aid in the elevation of any man or set of men who can thus [illegible] and talent.

There are many bright spots, and there are many [illegible] associations, found in [illegible] and we could earnestly desire that [illegible] *of friendly courtesies and kind reciprocations*, [illegible] great to say it is not always thus. A few [illegible] in haste, or during an excited political [illegible] have too often separated [illegible] trouble and sorrow to many a happy household. What is written, and printed and distributed cannot be erased. It is not like a word spoken [illegible] haste—soon forgotten and forgiven. The printing machine has given it such a permanency [illegible] that time itself can scarcely affect the [illegible] of country limit the other. It may be written [illegible] or be deemed justifiable [illegible] sentence may wound an affected [illegible] a proud and sensitive nature. Its consequences may be such as very few [illegible] and may return to himself with such an accumulation of evil as he never imagined he would be called [illegible] to suffer. It was the principle of [illegible] man of Ireland that no political advantage [illegible] a crime, and this principle applies with [illegible] to the conduct of a public journal [illegible] men. We may properly labor for political [illegible] the best feeling of our nature will induce [illegible] the approbation of those around us [illegible] dearly purchased if acquired by dishonorable means, or if they bring with them the knowledge that they have been gained at the expense of others' peace, happiness or reputation. That knowledge will constantly throw a blighting influence over ourselves, even in the brightest hours of our triumph and rejoicing.

It is true that the stand-point from which an editor looks out on the busy world, and the [illegible] stage, affords him many advantages, and [illegible] with many peculiar facilities to be of service to his fellow-men; but at the same time [illegible] responsibility which requires a sound [illegible] and a living, active moral principle to rightly [illegible] the duties under its control. We may say [illegible] say, when we come to lay down our [illegible] never wrote a line we would wish to [illegible] that perfection can scarcely be expected [illegible] cares and labors of a newspaper office; but [illegible] have the satisfaction of knowing, when we [illegible] aside these cares and labors, that honesty [illegible] and purity of motive have ever guided our [illegible] dictated our compositions. If we can say [illegible] conscientiously, we must have been [illegible] doing much good. And if all who have now [illegible] of the public journals of the country were [illegible] this rule of conduct, who dare say, [illegible] would be more successful in accomplishing [illegible] mission of the press? Who can estimate [illegible] the results of society and the country, [illegible] the [illegible] purpose of every [illegible] [illegible] trolled entirely by men of intellect, [illegible] [illegible] and unsullied integrity? When that [illegible] annals of journalism arrives, the country will [illegible] and will make more rapid progress in the [illegible] of securing the stability of republican institutions than she has done in the [illegible] years of her independence as a nation."

### Slave Disturbances in Alabama.

The Livingston (Sumter County, Ala.) *Messenger*, of the 24th ult., has the following:

"On Saturday night last, our patrol force in this place discovered, from the confessions of a negro [illegible] that the negroes here and in this vicinity [illegible] an insurrection against the whites during the Christmas holidays. This led to further investigation, and the arrest of some twenty-five or thirty [illegible] of these negroes were examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, by a public meeting, and it appeared from their confessions that [illegible] had begun to set on foot a plan for a general outbreak about Christmas. The Committee [illegible] tion to examine each of them separately, [illegible] of them concurred in their statements as to [illegible] it was to be put in execution, and the [illegible] to be used.

Two of the negroes stated that a force of [illegible] hundred negroes was expected to meet [illegible] on Christmas night, and the [illegible] and the whites were to be killed. [illegible] meeting were appointed, and the signal [illegible] given by the blast of a bugle. One of the negroes disclosed the fact that a white man in Greene County had promised to furnish them with arms and ammunition. Some of the statements of the slaves examined, tended to show that the slaves in other parts of the county, had meditated an uprising about the same *time. Early on Sunday morning messengers were* dispatched to all parts of the county to give the alarm.

On Monday last many people from the country assembled here; and at a called meeting, upon the vote being taken, it was agreed that the law should take its course. The ringleaders of the movement, and some others, were considered [illegible] were detained in prison. Eight or ten pistols [illegible] found in the houses of several of the negroes [illegible] but only two or three were in order. A [illegible] concealed was found upon the person of one of them, who denied to the last bitter end that he was implicated in the affair. Though diligent search was made, no other weapons were discovered.

Much praise is due the patrol force in this place for their untiring perseverance and energy in ferreting out this whole affair. By their timely efforts an insurrection has been crushed in the bud, and the lives and property of our citizens saved. There is now a large patrol force in active service throughout the county, and every man is on his guard. [illegible] vigilance that will be used, further disturbance is next to impossibility. Though there has been a good deal of excitement in this place, there has been no alarm on the part of the white population."

Irish Stoicism.—An Irishman at work for Mr. McL., in the village of Berkshire, [illegible] requested his employer to let him know when the arrival of the ship *New-York* was reported, [illegible] as he [illegible] to some passengers, the "ould woman, and the childer." Accordingly, when news came of the wreck at Squan, Mr. McL. called up Pat [illegible] of the wreck and the fearful state of things [illegible] in the papers, and giving him money, advised him to come to start to the relief of his family [illegible] with an abundance of thanks. But what, think you, must have been the astonishment of Mr. McL., when, on the following morning, he found the bereaved husband and father calmly at work on his wood-pile. "Pat," exclaimed he, "why are you here? I thought you were half way to New-York before this." "And shure, your honor," quoth Pat, "I've thought [illegible] all over, an' if the ould woman is drowned, what good should I go; an' if she be not drowned, shure an' won't she come right along though?"—*[illegible] Eagle.*

Massachusetts Americanism.—The American State Council held an adjourned meeting yesterday forenoon, at Mercantile Hall, Summer-street, Major Moses G. Cobb, the President, in the Chair. The first business that was attended was the [illegible] of reporters. The Committee appointed to draft a new constitution, then submitted their report, which, after considerable debate, was finally accepted. We learn that the new constitution is based upon the "Springfield Platform" as [illegible], and is a much simpler instrument than the old one. It provides for open Council meetings in future, except in cases where secrecy is especially called for, and does away with much of the useless paraphernalia of the party. No other business of importance was transacted. The meeting was very thinly attended.—*Boston Atlas, 8th.*

Somebody (of course a Yankee) suggests a plan to make Niagara Falls useful as well as ornamental, the proposition being to construct an immense water-wheel at the Falls, large and strong enough to take its entire power. From this, with [illegible] he would lay down a permanent shaft through the State of New-York, terminating at Albany. There is more of power could then "let" on [illegible]

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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## The Pardoning Power.

No subject more imperatively demands Legislative attention than the exercise of the Pardoning power. That such a prerogative should be vested somewhere, is a matter of necessity—and there is no better or safer tribunal for its exercise than the Governor. Nor is it possible to restrict its exercise, or prescribe limitations or conditions for it, without doing thereby more harm than good. But something can and should be done, to render *applications* for pardon less constant and less embarrassing. An application for pardon is now as much a matter of course as the conviction of a criminal. Every convict has somebody, if none but his old accomplices, who is interested in securing his release. Nearly all have wives, or parents, or brothers—for convicts are men, and have the connexions of relationship, the same hold on human affection as other men—and all will find somebody unwilling to surrender them to the dire doom of death, or of long imprisonment, without a final appeal to the authority which has power to set them free.

The Governor can, of course, know nothing whatever, of his own personal knowledge, of the merits of such applications. He can only read the testimony—so much of it as can be put upon paper—but instead of any scrutiny of the witnesses, any hearing of the arguments of counsel, or the charge of the presiding Judge, he has only the impassioned, tearful appeals of the heart-broken wife, or the gray-haired and desponding, but still affectionate and clinging mother. The chances, in such a case, are two to one that justice will not be done.

Another abuse has been gradually growing up in connection with criminal trials. The prosecuting Attorney feels that he is engaged in a thankless and repulsive office. The presiding Judge, while true to duty, feels the relentings of pity common to all men when called on to inflict pain and misery. And the Jury, though satisfied of the criminal's guilt, share the common reluctance to make others wretched. So they all compromise the matter with their consciences, by doing their duty, and then signing an application for the convict's pardon. It would be going too far to say that this has become a common practice;—but it occurs not unfrequently, and leads to serious evil results. Some of the convicts pardoned by Governor CLARK returned immediately to their haunts and practices of crime;—and in excuse for his action the fact was stated, that their applications for pardon were signed by most of the officers who had been instrumental in procuring their conviction. In this way responsibility is shifted from one to another. The Attorney, Judge and Jury sign because it looks unfeeling to refuse, and the responsibility, after all, rests with the Governor. And the Governor pardons because, whether right or wrong, he can fall back upon the recommendations of those who ought to know so much more of the matter than he can.

What makes applications for pardon necessary, in the great majority of those cases in which they are so, is—not any doubt as to the guilt of the criminal, but a conviction that the *penalty inflicted is too great for the crime* which he has committed. Very few cases of unjust conviction ever occur. Where one innocent person is punished, ten guilty ones escape. But crimes are defined by law, and to each crime a specific penalty is also affixed by law. If the technical crime is made out, the specific penalty must be inflicted. But the technical definitions of crime do not, and cannot, in every case determine its moral character. For example, we have in mind a case where a sailor, returning from a cruise, in a drunken, evening frolic stole a box of cigars from a dwelling-house; it was shown that a window-shutter was pushed open, or something of that kind, and the offence was thus technically proved to be burglary in the first degree. For this offence the statute is explicit in saying that the penalty shall be confinement in the State prison for "*not less than ten years.*" Yet who does not feel that this is a most inadequate and unjust punishment for such a crime? This is only one instance among the many which are of constant occurrence, where penalties are inflicted by law which every one feels to be far greater than the offence deserves. And so long as they are allowed to exist, the Governor must continue to be overwhelmed with applications for pardon, which he can neither grant nor refuse without danger of doing the grossest injustice on one side or the other.

The remedy lies in *giving greater latitude and discretion to our criminal courts, in the infliction of punishment.* The presiding Judge is better qualified to decide what penalty each particular offence deserves, than the law can possibly be. For he has all its incidents presented before him. He knows the facts, the inducements, the motives, the aggravating or extenuating circumstances, which belong to each individual case. And it is upon the basis of these considerations that punishment should be awarded. To codify crimes and punishments,—labeling and ticketing each,—is an arbitrary, and must from the nature of the case be an unsatisfactory, method of adjudging them. Each case has its peculiar characteristics,—and it is by these that its enormity and desert [illegible]. We hope this matter will engage the attention, and enlist the action of some of the many [illegible] of our State Legislature. They can do much towards improving our system of criminal law, while they will relieve the Governor from a difficult and unpleasant duty, and society from the evils of its improper discharge.

## Southern Equality—Symptoms of a New Political Movement.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in common with other Southern papers, concedes the comparative barrenness, so far as the peculiar interests of the slave-power are directly concerned, of the victory achieved in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. It has unquestionably established practically—and for some time to come, at all events—the doctrine that Congress shall not prohibit Slavery in any of the Territories: but it has done it only by committing to *the people* of those Territories entire control over the subject. This may be, and doubtless is, in theory, a gain for Slavery; but so far as Kansas, which *is the turning point of the contest for extending Slavery*, is concerned, it is not likely to yield the Slave States any practical advantage.

The *Enquirer* virtually concedes that Kansas is to be a Free State, and will present herself for admission into the Union as such. This application it will be very difficult for the South to resist. Indeed upon the basis of the Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati Platform, it cannot be directly resisted at all. The *Enquirer* therefore, in the following paragraph from one of its editorials, foreshadows a *new* position to which it will endeavor to rally the South:

"In the Kansas-Nebraska act it was solemnly agreed that hereafter Government would not exclude Slavery from any territory, but would leave it to the people of every nascent sovereignty to determine their institutions for themselves. This is a wise and wholesome principle, but *its recognition in the policy of Government comes too late for the relief of the South.* We did not only want justice for the future, but we were entitled to indemnity for past spoliation. The North has been enriched at our expense. Our growth has been dwarfed to aggrandize the political power of Anti-Slavery. The South has been held back in the race, until it is almost hopeless to think of again getting abreast of the North. In reason and in conscience we might claim compensation for our losses, and demand to be put upon an equality with the free States. But the North is deaf to the voice both of reason and of conscience, and we need make no such appeal to its justice or its magnanimity.

But, we may insist that henceforth *the North and the South shall progress pari passu in the march of power*; that the preponderance of the one shall not increase over the inferiority of the other; and that the Slave States shall retain in their own hands the means of repelling an assault upon their institutions. In the Senate the two sections stand upon equal ground. If this equality is perpetuated the South may find a defence against aggression in the Confederacy. If the North is allowed to attain an ascendancy in the Senate, no constitutional check will restrain its encroachments, and the South will be driven to seek security out of the Union.

For many years it was the policy of Government to balance the *accession of a Free State by the simultaneous admission of a Slave State into the Union. Why may not Government revert to this equitable arrangement?* There is an abundance of territory south of the dividing line to allow of an indefinite multiplication of Slave States. The only difficulty is in the obstinate injustice of Abolitionism; but the South encounters that obstacle in all its movements. Henceforth, we repeat, let the free expansion of its institutions be the ultimatum of the South."

The plain English of this is, that Kansas must not be admitted as a Free State, unless *a Slave State* can be admitted at the same time. This, it will be seen, is a complete abandonment, or rather repudiation, of the whole principle of Popular Sovereignty.

We have our doubts whether the Democracy of the South can be rallied to this new standard at present. But we are curious to see how it will be received by the Democratic Party of the Free States. It cannot be endorsed without a flagrant departure from what is now recognized as the settled party platform,—and that platform was itself a concession to the South, wrung from the North only by the most imperious necessity. Whether the Northern wing of the Democratic Party is prepared to take a new stride in the same direction, we are inclined to doubt.

An article which we copy in another column from the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, is not without significance in this connection. That paper probably represents more nearly than any other, for the present at least, the sentiment and spirit of the Northern Democracy. It protests very earnestly against the project suggested in some quarters, that the official organ at Washington should have two editors, one from each section of the Union. And it bases this protest upon a very peremptory declaration that there is no difference of sentiment between the Democrats of the North and those of the South,—but that they occupy common ground and "stand upon a common platform."

We shall know more about this matter in the course of time.

## The New British Minister.

We have an official intimation from Washington of what was some time since unofficially announced,—the appointment of a new British resident at the capital in the person of Hon. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS. The announcement is gratifying for several reasons, the chief of which are that the *entente cordiale* between the two nations is thus completely reëstablished; and that the envoy dispatched hither, in political position and talent, is an infinite improvement upon preceding representatives of Her Britannic Majesty in this country.

Mr. VILLIERS is a younger brother of the Earl of CLARENDON, the British Foreign Secretary. They are sons of Hon. GEORGE VILLIERS; and the new minister is now in his fifty-fifth year. He graduated M. A. at Cambridge in 1827, and the same year was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. At that period all those measures which led the way to the Reform bill, and to the beneficent legislation succeeding it, were in the course of violent discussion, Catholic emancipation and the Test acts, especially exciting the public mind, and enlisting partisans actively for and against them. There were also the several movements for law reform and the amendment of the Poor Laws, at the head of which were BROUGHAM, RUSSELL, GREY, and in the background old JEREMY BENTHAM, the father of reform. Mr. VILLIERS had no hesitation as to which of these parties he should attach himself to. He became an ardent reformer; *did yeoman's service as a pamphleteer*; and as the new policy succeeded entered Parliament in 1835 for Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, a borough he has continued to represent ever since. The Anti-Corn-Law League has had no more efficient agent. Until the triumph of that cause, the motion of the member for Wolverhampton for a repeal of duties upon breadstuffs was as certain to come during the early days of every session of Parliament, as the Queen's speech. He has also been untiring in his advocacy of the vote by ballot; and, in general, lent all his influence, which is great, to every liberal measure brought forward by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and his school of *doctrinaires*. Mr. VILLIERS is always listened to in the House of Commons with profound deference. A highly intellec[illegible] lished [illegible] fine expression of [illegible] through kindness and amiability, an easy conversational style of delivery, occasionally heightened by eloquent animation, compose the *personnel* of the Parliamentary orator, and render him equally popular in society and in public. That he will become so in Washington there can be very little doubt. It may not diminish his attractions among metropolitan ladies to make it known that the very agreeable and distinguished stranger is a bachelor.

If anything can insure permanence to the present friendly relations between this Government and that of England, it will be the presence at our seat of Government of an envoy like Mr. VILLIERS, high-toned, honorable, accomplished, and not educated, as were his predecessors, in the tricky details of diplomacy. The Erskines, Packenhams, Bulwers and Cramptons, who have hitherto occupied the post, have all been the graduates of prolonged schooling in the several European Embassies.

The luxury of dealing with a strait-forward gentleman and statesman, instead of these professional diplomatists, will be appreciated at the Department of Sate.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived at Portland yesterday. Advices are four days later. The most contradictory reports prevail respecting the anticipated meeting of the Congress of Paris. It is stated that Count WALEWSKI had officially notified Count BUOL that France did not agree with England, Austria and Turkey on the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrade questions. The London *Globe* denies that there is any difficulty between England and France, but the denial is scarcely borne out by appearances. An indefinite postponement of the Conferences is regarded as a not improbable consequence of the present dilemma. The Neufchatel affair grows daily more threatening. Diplomatic relations have ceased between Prussia and Switzerland, and both Powers are preparing for war. It is believed that France and Russia will approve, while England and Austria will disapprove of an armed demonstration by Prussia. From England we learn that the invasion of Persia creates dissatisfaction among the people. The opinion gains ground that it will lead to another war between Great Britain and Russia. The American officers of the Arctic ship *Resolute* continued to receive the most marked attention from the British people. The only public entertainment they were able to attend was the one given by the citizens of Plymouth. On Christmas day they were to dine with Lady FRANKLIN, after which they would return home in the *Retribution*.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate yesterday, the Comptroller sent in a report stating that the amount of money paid the soldiers of 1812, was $150,420 98. A bill was introduced to amend the law relating to the insurance of property in this State by foreign companies. It compels the payment of two per cent. to the Fire Department Fund annually; the returns to be made on oath; requires security in bonds to the Fire Department, and provides penalties in case of neglect. A resolution was introduced awarding a gold medal to Lieut. HARTSTEIN. It was laid over.

In the Assembly, a great variety of petitions and bills were introduced. The resolutions in regard to President PIERCE's Message were called up and tabled. A joint resolution was introduced and laid over, urging Congress to protect the citizens of the United States in the free navigation of the Missouri River, and alluding to the late outrages of the citizens of Missouri in Kansas. Another joint resolution, urging upon Congress the necessity of providing for the better protection of life on the coast, and for giving rewards to those by whom life is saved, was introduced and laid over. A resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information as to whether the present House has the constitutional power to redistrict the State, was called up and adopted after some debate. The Governor's Message was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no vote was taken upon it.

THE TROUSSEAU OF A SLAVE BRIDE.—A letter, in the *Journal of Commerce*, from a lady slave-owner in Georgia, gives an account of the recent marriage of one of her negroes. She says:

"The couple, last night, were both very young and handsome, and the groom, in a full suit of black, with a white cravat, looked as serene and unembarrassed as if he had been a gentleman. The bride's trousseau, furnished by her parents, who, like herself, are common field hands, would do credit to many a decent white mechanic. She has seven new dresses and a shawl, besides more necessary articles, and the trifles from the groom, one of which is invariably a bottle of cologne."

We imagine that they have rather vague notions down in Georgia about "decent mechanics." Doubtless there are many decent mechanics among us whose brides could not exhibit a trousseau of seven new dresses and a shawl; but then, the bride of a decent mechanic, or even of the poorest free laborer, when she becomes a mother has the privilege of owning her own child, which is a priceless pleasure the poor slave bride with her seven new dresses and a shawl will never know. The writer of the letter says, "during the Christmas Festival we give ourselves up to the comfort of the negroes," and the *Journal* heads the letter with "Condition of Slaves in Georgia." But the slaves themselves would probably tell a very different story as to their condition in Georgia. We have no right to question the veracity of the Georgia lady; but since Mr. ARROWSMITH hoaxed the London *Times* with his story of the duels on the Georgia Central Railroad, we have not seen anything from that State which was sent from so long a bow as the story of a common field-hand bestowing upon his daughter a trousseau of seven new dresses and a shawl, besides necessary articles.

THE HUNTINGTON CASE.—We decline to publish any of the many communications that reach us in regard to the famous case of HUNTINGTON,—not because they are not well written and just in their comments, but because their publication could do no good. We expressed our own opinions in regard to the character of the line of defence adopted by his counsel, at the time when, if at all, we supposed its expression might do some good. The verdict of the Jury affords the best and strongest possible comment upon the theory of the defence, and there is no good end to be secured by indulging in any further discussion of the subject.

We believe that HUNTINGTON was justly convicted, and that—unless forgery has ceased to be a crime, there is not in Sing Sing a convict whose punishment is [illegible] consideration the welfare [illegible]. The lawyer who acted as his counsel, and the physicians who gave testimony on his behalf, probably acted upon a sense of duty in the course they pursued. We have no disposition to indulge in any further comments upon either.

GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A mania for making gifts to public institutions is very prevalent at the present time among our wealthy citizens. It is a mania we shall be sorry to witness an abatement of, and we hope that, on the contrary, it may continue to increase with our increasing prosperity as a people. Several of the wealthy citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, we notice, have lately made donations to that admirable institution, the Dudley Observatory at Albany. We are glad to see the announcement of these donations, and hope that they may prove as reminders to some of our citizens whose purses are suffering from a plethora, that we have no Observatory in this City, or its immediate neighborhood, where one would be of great practical benefit to the public. An attempt was made a few years since to establish an Observatory in Brooklyn, by some of the prominent citizens over there, but we have not lately heard anything about the scheme. The present time, when there seems to be a mania for giving, is an opportune one for reviving the matter. Brooklyn is already well endowed with institutions of instruction, and an Observatory would be a special feather in her cap, which would cost but a comparatively small sum.

It is remarkable that our great public benefactors, such as the Astors and Coopers, are all men who have made their money by their own industry. Our hereditary millionaires have not shown much disposition to give to the public. It is only those who have risen from the people by their own unaided efforts who sympathise with the people.

WHERE IS THE POLICE?—Policemen are not ubiquitous, and therefore they do not share the happy faculty which was possessed by the gentleman alluded to by Mrs. Malaprop, who could be in two places at once. A policeman cannot be everywhere; but then he may reasonably be expected to be somewhere. From the boldness of our burglars it would seem that our policemen have a remarkable faculty of not being just where they are most needed. We know there are not half enough of them, but still we cannot help thinking that if they were sufficiently active we should not every morning hear of quite so many robberies as we do. CHARLES LAMB talks in one of his essays of the "sweet security of streets," but he had never lived in any of the thickly populated streets of this City, or he would have made use of very different adjectives to express his satisfaction with them. Our streets are as far from being secure as they are from being sweet. On one night in the early part of this week the house of a gentleman residing in the lower part of Fifth-avenue was entered by thieves who ransacked the entire lower part of it, and made off with all the plunder they could find without being discovered. What adds to the boldness of the robbery is, that the burglars entered the house through one of the front parlor windows which they forced open. It was in the most frequented part of one of the most public avenues in the City, and it is difficult to understand how so bold a robbery could have occurred, and for the burglars to escape without detection, if there were any policemen on that beat during the night at all.

LOOKING A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH.—The London *Illustrated News*, in a chirruping leader on the gift of the Arctic discovery ship *Resolute* by our Government to Great Britain, says it was an atonement for our discourtesy in sending back Mr. CRAMPTON. But, if there had been a hint that the generosity of the act was to be construed in such a way, we are very sure that the *Resolute* would never have been sent back. The trifling cost of the gift will be repaid a thousand fold by the interchange of kindly feelings and civilities which it has led to, and it is greatly to be regretted that any allusion should be made in connection with the event calculated in the slightest degree to awaken an unpleasant recollection. In a few days the officers who carried out the *Resolute* will return to us in a national ship, sent by the British Government, and we trust that her officers will be treated in a manner to strengthen the kindly and generous feelings which were shown by the people of Great Britain, from the Throne downwards, on the arrival of the *Resolute* at Portsmouth.

"E. M." IN ALBANY.—The great weather-wizard of Brooklyn Heights, E. MERIAM, has gone to Albany to enjoy the cold, and write letters to the *Journal of Commerce*. From his last communication we learn that he froze his hands while escorting a woman across the river on the ice. Ever alive to the welfare of mankind, the philosopher states that by plunging his hands in cold water fifteen minutes he completely restored the sensation of his fingers and prevented any harm being done by the frost. There is nothing new in the remedy; it has long been known that in Russia when a man's nose is frost-bitten he immediately plunges it into the snow; and all boys when their ears are touched with the frost make a similar application. But Mr. MERIAM thinks it a safe rule not to take it for granted that the public knows anything; he no sooner learns anything himself than he lets the rest of the world participate in the benefits of his discovery.

ONE OF THE PARDONED.—We have before announced, as an item of news, that one of the men whom Governor CLARK pardoned out of the State Prison had committed an assault with a slung shot upon a man whose life was considered in danger. The man has since died, and the Coroner's Jury have rendered a verdict that he came to his death by blows inflicted by three men, one of whom was BERNARD ROONEY. This is the man who had served out less than two years of the ten to which he was sentenced for a rape, when Governor CLARK let him out of the State Prison, just before going out of office himself. We shall, we fear, soon hear of other acts of violence from some of the other felons whom the Governor in his ill-advised clemency set at liberty.

### Found Dead in his Room.

A man, supposed to be named EDWIN J. SAYRES, and a resident of New-Jersey, was found dead in his room at Tammany Hall last night. The deceased was about 45 years of age. He has put up several times within the past year at Tammany Hall.

Coroner CONNERY viewed the body, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Business of the Minnesota Land-Grab [illegible] Scheme—The Speech of [illegible] of Georgia—The Case of Senator Harlan [illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

THE MINNESOTA LAND-GRAB.

The parties interested in the Minnesota Land-Grab are not a little annoyed to-night at the exposure which the DAILY TIMES has made of their scheme. A number of them held a little caucus to-night at a private room in the National Hotel, and talked the matter over. Their comments are a little amusing. Some of the parties think the exposure will do good, because it advertises the will and ability of the scheme to pay for votes, and will thus bring them members of Congress who are "short," to name the terms on which they will "go in." A pretty commentary, surely! They all concur in one point, and that is, in swearing that the bill shall pass; and they boast very loudly of their ability to pass it—saying their men are counted, labeled, priced and sure.

Well, gentlemen, that is so, at least in part. You *have* your men labeled, &c.; but you will find an hour of reckoning, and your chattels expect it. Some of your merchandise will prove to be just as villainous as you suppose it to be,—just as shameless as you want it to be. But you are relying upon a few honest men whom you have wheedled into the idea that your scheme is right, but whose eyes are opening, and who will fail you at the critical moment. You are relying upon others whose locality is supposed to render their votes *for* the bill a certainty; but who, with the support they will receive from the press in exposing your villainy, will dare to follow their honest convictions, and to abandon your wicked plot, relying upon the honesty of their constituents to sustain them for a vote which may seem at first to be against their local interests. You rely upon still others who have no honor, no shame and no conscience to save them from any piece of profitable rascality that can be successfully concealed, but who, in fear of the exposures which *will* be made if you carry out your present purposes, and which they must know *can* be made, will hesitate how they touch the prospective carrion on which they have been feasting their eyes for some time past.

No member will be able in this case to plead ignorance. The iniquity of this Minnesota Land-Grab is now so palpable upon its face, that it will damn the representative of any honest constituency who shall be unwise enough to vote for it. The iniquity has been exposed. It has been held up directly before their eyes, and posted in the press so that he who runs may read. Let us see now who is prepared to pass a bill giving away, in one lump, alternate sections of the public lands, six miles wide on each side of 1,700 miles of railroad, in the Territory of Minnesota, and to frame the bill therefor, too, in a peculiar and unusual manner for the special purpose of securing the funds to pay for the votes necessary to pass the bill. Of course all these remarks are predicated upon the supposition that the bill comes up for action in the shape now contemplated. Let it be shorn of its extravagant proportions, reduced to moderate and reasonable dimensions, and put in the usual shape of such bills, and a vote for it will not be *prima facie* evidence of wrong; but the matter has been so smutted already by the action of last session and the present, that it will be far safer for the public interests, and safer too for the dignity and character of Congress, to throw it overboard altogether until another Congress shall convene. I shall have some more to say on this subject soon, if I can succeed in verifying some further developments which have just been whispered in my ear.

MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH.

The speech made in the House to-day by Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, fell far short of his efforts of several years ago, and failed, I am sure, to satisfy his Southern friends, even, that the Democratic Party of the present day holds a position upon the question of "the right of the people to govern themselves," consistent with the Democracy of JACKSON and of JEFFERSON.

He was followed by Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, in an eloquent and effective speech, which was listened to with great attention. Mr. D. reviewed rapidly the history of the Slavery agitation of late years, and proved beyond question the responsibility of the Democratic Party therefor. He exposed the hypocrisy of their advocacy of "popular sovereignty," when in the South, everywhere, candor compels the admission that they won't allow this popular sovereignty to the people *in the Territories*. He successfully established, too, the fact that nobody in the country, except some Garrisonian Abolitionist, ever proposed to interfere with the sovereign right of States to form their own institutions,—or ever disputed, practically, the equality of the States, except in one instance, and that was when the Democratic Party, in the Texas Act, provided for the erection of several States, the character of which that act fixed. Mr. DAVIS also mercilessly ridiculed the troubles which the Democracy are certain to have in the attempt to divide the spoils among the various constituents of the conglomerate mass which that party at the present day comprises. In conclusion, he read a lecture to the Republicans for being provoked into what he called sectionalism,—but for all that, coming from a Maryland American, his speech, as a whole, was fair, liberal and effective.

MR. HARLAN'S CASE.

The question pending in the Senate with reference to the right of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, to the seat he now holds as Senator from that State is a very interesting one, and is discussed with a good deal of ability on both sides. The facts are in substance as follows: The Constitution of Iowa provides for the election of United States Senators by the Legislature in Joint Convention. Both branches of the Legislature agreed to meet in such joint Convention on the 13th of December, 1854. The joint Convention had several meetings without an election, adjourning over from day to day. Finally, on the 6th of January, 1855, (to which the Convention had adjourned,) the Speaker of the House announced the special order, the joint Convention for the election of a Senator, and sent a message to the Senate announcing the fact. In the meantime the Democratic Senate, having become aware of the fact that arrangements had been made for the election of Mr. HARLAN, adjourned, in order to defeat the Convention. The minority members of the Senate, however, entered the Joint Convention, a president *pro tem.* was elected, and Mr. HARLAN was chosen Senator by the votes of a majority of all the members of the Convention, present and absent.

It is now claimed, (by those who oppose Mr. HARLAN's title to his seat, that the body which elected him was not a joint Convention of the Legislature, because the Senate had adjourned over, on the day of the election, without any order to meet the House in Convention,—and that it was not competent for the House to act alone, or for individual members of the Senate to act with them when the Senate, in Senatorial session, had not agreed to adjourn to meet the House for the purpose named. On the other side, it is answered, in Mr. HARLAN's behalf, that the two Houses, having ordered the joint Convention, and that Convention having regularly organized, the latter became a sort of distinct body, with the right to adjourn from one day to another, or to a day certain, and that, when the day to which it adjourned arrived, the Convention had the right, power and duty of meeting and proceeding to business, without awaiting any new order from either branch of the Legislature.

To this it is rejoined that the Constitution of the United States prescribes that Senators shall be elected by the Legislatures or General Assemblies of the States, and this requires concurrent action of the two branches, which it is claimed was not had in this case. The answer is that the Legislature has the right to prescribe the *mode* in which it shall elect the U. S. Senators; that the Legislature of Iowa did prescribe the election by Joint Convention, and that the Convention having been formed under the law providing for its formation, that Convention, for the purpose named, had the full power of the entire Legislature—was, in fact, the two branches combined into one body, exercising the power of the whole in that form, and with no restriction as to its time of meeting or adjourning, nor the mode by which it should fulfill the duty assigned it. Thus it is contended, in short, that the order of the Joint Convention for its own meeting to elect a Senator upon any particular day, was made by concurrent action of the two houses, superior to any order which either House had the power to make in conflict therewith, and, of course, superior to the order of adjournment made by the Senate, with the mistaken idea that it could thus evade an issue growing out of a complete act of legislation by both branches. There is still another point made in the case by those who contest Mr. HARLAN's right—to wit: that he has not been elected in accordance with the terms of the Constitution of the United States, which requires the election of Senators by the *Legislature*—it being contended that he is not chosen by the "Legislature" unless chosen by a majority of *each* branch. The answer is, that then the Joint-Convention system is unconstitutional; and also that the uniform practice of the past has settled that this requirement of the Constitution is fully realized in the vote of the two branches *ordering* the Joint Convention. If this is not so, then two-thirds the sitting Senators are not constitutionally elected.

Mr. HARLAN called up the case himself to-day, expressing an earnest desire that it should be disposed of early as possible. The principle at stake is an important one, and will probably be discussed all the present week at least. I am inclined to think he will be sustained in his seat by a small majority; but, if he is ousted, the Legislature of Iowa, now sitting, will undoubtedly return him at once by a vote about which there can be no mistake. S.

### A Large Programme for the Future.

*From the Baltimore Sun.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

The next administration will probably have a very fair chance of carrying out any designs of territorial expansion which it may form, without much hindrance from the powers of the old world. The interests of the European world in their American colonies are declining. Affairs at home are likely to engage their exclusive attention. While England is filibustering in Asia, she will permit the United [illegible] of war to [illegible] state of the [illegible] her [illegible] policy [illegible]. It is probable that [illegible] this case, [illegible] contrary to general expectation, [illegible] nate the late war, and abandon her [illegible] Turkey, but with a view to [illegible] East Indian possessions. Whatever may be said of the unpopularity in England of the war against Persia, it is the best evidence that could be afforded of the strength and wisdom of her Government.

Before the first year of Mr. BUCHANAN's presidency shall pass, we may see all Europe convulsed, and witness also a war in the East for the preservation and extension of the British Empire in that quarter.

The United States may, meanwhile, be permitted, without hindrance, to absorb not only [illegible] *West Indies and Isthmian region*, but as much of this continent north and south as may be [illegible] *sired*. In allusion to the policy and destiny of [illegible] and America, a sentiment was lately given at a festival in New-York by the able correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. FILLMORE, which is worthy of note, because it was received with enthusiastic and unbounded applause, and is significant of the [illegible] of events, to wit: that these two nations, the civilizers and conquerors of the world, are urging their way—the one eastward, the other westward—and that in the end they would encircle the world [illegible] Jonathan meet under the walls of Japan.

It is in view of such territorial expansion [illegible] of our statesmen are opposed to all treaties which define any limits to our territory, or obstruct our acquisition. We may, therefore, soon get a long way beyond the Monroe doctrine, and put into practice that of the Ostend Conference, only extending its application, according to the example of our great [illegible] England, to any portion of this hemisphere which we may covet.

### Caucus in Washington.

*From the Union.*

As a matter of information, we would state that on yesterday morning fifty or sixty friends of internal improvements held a caucus in one of the rooms of the Capitol, to confer relative to the various river and harbor bills now pending in both Houses of Congress, and whether it would be better to embrace *them all in one bill*, or to act upon them separately. The former proposition prevailed, and it is therefore probable that the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House *will* report an omnibus bill, and that the friends of such measures will endeavor to force it through Congress by a two-third vote.

### Rev. H. W. Beecher's Lecture at Dr. Chapin's Church.

At Dr. CHAPIN's Church, in Broadway, last night, Rev. H. W. BEECHER delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Union, of New-York. His subject was "The Commonwealth." The building was crowded, and the audience, by frequent applause, manifested their appreciation of the lecturer's eloquence and enthusiasm. In a brief sketch of his discourse, everything must be done him but justice. Government did not, he thought, present the worst despotism, however monarchical and despotic it might be. Really the worst despotisms were to be found in families. No monarch would dare to treat his subjects as many a republican treats his wife and son. A few of the good things which Mr. BEECHER uttered we can only string together like beads on a thread, or birds' eggs on a blade of grass. The magnificent impartiality of the sun, which [illegible] nothing because it is great, but [illegible] and violets in the meadow, and [illegible] them as really in beauty as it [illegible] the cathedral window and [illegible] of St. Peter's, was beautifully described, and he here strung as a bead. Men in this world are [illegible] "The lowest have in them the beginnings of the greatest, and no man is so mean that society can afford to throw him away. Yet, although there is nothing in the universe nobler than manhood, the cheapest thing in all communities,—Christian communities [illegible] and in three-packs, most of all,—was man. [illegible] were better,—men loved their horses, but men in the streets died of cold and starvation. Alluding to progress in architecture, among other arts, Mr. BEECHER said that a man now could run up a block of houses in four months, but all the ages had gone before him, and it took four thousand years to run up the man. Of the distribution of intelligence through the country among the masses, he remarked that it was better that a moderate amount of intelligence should be distributed among the masses, than great intelligence among the few. Better have mer all over the land than hothouses in a few private gardens. We have not the library resources of Europe. We have no Bodleian library, for instance, but we have newspapers. Rather let the library sink, if the newspaper swims.

With which bead, or extant pearl, we will conclude. Mr. BEECHER's lecture was all that his warmest admirers could anticipate.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved Sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner $1,000 a year. All who have female relatives or friends to assist in circumstances can in this way, at a moderate cost, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent Radical Cure Truss. [illegible]
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

[illegible]

A [illegible] ... waltzing is resumed. A gentleman is then seated in a centre chair, and a lady takes the place on each side. In the perplexity of choice the Tantalus of the mirth remains till, by a sudden resolution, he decides for right or left, leaves his eyes, and waltzes away with his [illegible] partner, followed, as before, by the [illegible]. The chairs are now placed triangularly, [illegible] three ladies are thus seated. The [illegible] around them in a circle till each of the fair [illegible] handkerchief, and away they again [illegible] ... a ring, and the dance concludes by the ladies passing, hand in hand, through arches made by the extended arms of the gentlemen, and each seizes his partner, and once more swing around [illegible]. We have learned that this dance will be introduced in all the chief fashionable 'hops' of the [illegible] season."

THE MILLIONAIRE NEGRO-SINGER.—Among the celebrities of New-York is E. P. CHRISTY, the negro minstrel, who, having made a princely fortune out of [illegible] and Ethiopian melodies, now lives the life of a wealthy and fashionable New-Yorker. He recently made a great dash in the streets, with a magnificent sleigh, which attracted unusual attention, from the splendor and the beauty of the prancing stud of [illegible] horses to which it was attached. In the Summer he drives out in an elegant carriage, behind two splendid bays, with a fine large coach-dog running under the carriage. He is quite a connoisseur in horse-flesh, and, in driving out, alternates between his bay and white horses. In his promenade he is accompanied by a large bull-terrier, a splendid specimen of the canine race. His wealth is prodigious, and, as he has been economical and laborious while earning it, he feels authorized to spend it freely. He may be frequently seen in the dress circle of the Italian Opera, and is always the observed of all observers.—*Exchange.*

The Cleveland *Herald* of Saturday last says: "Lake Erie is now one vast field of ice, extending as far as the eye can reach. Along the shore the ice is smooth and firm, and troops of skaters sport upon its surface, while farther out it is covered with a snowy crust."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Constitutional Weakness.—DEBILITY FROM DISEASE, CLIMATE, DISSIPATION, OR DEBAUCHERY.—Strength, vivacity and vigor to the brain, body and mind, is given by Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER. It sends an electric thrill of life through the most worn-out body, [illegible] limbs and broken-down constitutions; gives an appetite, removes Dyspepsia, calms irritability, causes quiet sleep, and is indeed the finest Tonic, Nervine and Sanguifier [illegible]. It is purely a vegetable compound, and can be used by the most delicate female. The reader is [illegible] assured it is all it is represented. It is sold at $2 per bottle, at No. 300 Bowery. Those proved poor [illegible].

Wild Cherry.—We hear so much said of the [illegible] curative power of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash and BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply [illegible] to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and in the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund [illegible], bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 5 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, Trustees.

Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and [illegible] Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which [illegible] selected with great care as regards both style and [illegible].

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City. N. E. COLLINS & CO., (Successors to Devlin & Jessup,) Corner of John and Nassau sts.

Disgusting Personal Appearances.—If you would improve them, and have White Skin, Teeth and Fine Hair, use JONES' ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP—[illegible]. For reddening the Skin white and clear, curing eruptions, &c., use JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, the best and cheapest thing made for the Hair; and LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER, for the Teeth, Breath, Gums, and for giving ladies' skin a natural white. All sold for 2s., at No. 82 Bowery.

Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., will Lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, next MONDAY EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, for the benefit of the School of Design. Subject of the Lecture—Chas. Dickens.

Rev. H. WARD BEECHER will give a lecture for the same [illegible]

[illegible]

## [illegible]

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately connected to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 15 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The quality of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. [illegible] Broad-st.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of [illegible], or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by sending two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,351 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be [illegible] in any person's dwelling; [illegible] an agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the [illegible] side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereon, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basements, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, or undoubted security, need address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASsociation will hold their annual election for officers THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, at Messrs. McCarthy & Schwartz', 3d-av., cor. 63d-st.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEORGE J. GREGORY, W. W. Dow, Secretaries.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A MEETING of the corps will be held at head quarters, Riell's Star Hotel, No. 66 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 9th inst. at 7½ P. M. By order. A. W. JONES, Col.

## LECTURES.

GERMAN LECTURES.—THE FIFTH LECture of this course will be delivered by Mr. F. WEYGANDT, THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place.) Subject—*Political Economy of the South.*

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 7TH INSTANT, ON THE [illegible], a white, square, open work MANILA BAG, containing, among other articles, a pair of gold spectacles in a silver case, bearing the name of [illegible]. The finder will be suitably rewarded for leaving the same at No. 9 Hammond-st.

## GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST.
JAMES PYLE'S
DIETETIC SALERATUS.
The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Depôt, No. 115 Warren-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 195 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN, No. 195 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT [illegible] Warerooms No. [illegible] Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome [illegible]

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER,
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ROSS & TOUSEY, NO. 103 NASSAU-ST., GENERAL AGENTS.

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Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S *Gift* Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an *elegant assortment of pew and pocket Bibles, Prayer* Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine *gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash,* we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
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LIFE ILLUSTRATED—TO-DAY CONTAINS A Review of the Times; Phrenology, or Seeing [illegible]; Breathing; Who are the Longest Lived? Antioch College; History of the Patent Office; Letters on Slavery; A Taste for Reading; The Atlantic Telegraph; A Health Education; The Newspaper in the country; Posting up; The City; Familiarities; Information; Marked Passages; Literary Notices; Business World; Rural Affairs—Value of the Corn Crop; Ashes a Fertilizer; Curious Facts of Natural History; Brevities, &c., &c. Price only 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year. For sale by all Newsmen. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

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ANOTHER FANNY FERN IN THE FIELD.
Look out for "LYDIA LITTLEPET," in the
LITERARY JOURNAL
*For JANUARY 17, ready at 9 A. M.*
Read, also, "ARCOLA."
This number is full of good things. Buy a copy at DEXTER'S, No. 14 Ann-st. Only FOUR CENTS.

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## DRY GOODS.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 235 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
Will SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—3 years to run, from 1st of May next.

LADIES' SLEIGHING CLOAKS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
A cheap garment, with comfort and elegance combined, imported expressly for the sleighing season, at the following extraordinary low prices:

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| *Heavy Cloth Wrappers* | $3 00—worth $4 50 |
| Extra Heavy Cloth Wrappers | $5 00—worth $6 00 |
| Siberian Cloth Circulars | $4 00—worth $9 00 |
| Lion Skin Cloth Cloaks | $8 00—worth $12 00 |

The above are not to be found in any other establishment in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

WET BROADCLOTHS, BLACK AND COLORED Belgian Cloths and Doeskin Cassimeres, fancy plaid Cassimeres, Linens, Diaper, Window Holland Linens, *Tablecloths, &c., for sale by*
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

## FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.
At HARLEY'S, No. 24 John-st.,
and No. 33 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
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KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
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KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
*AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 30 Beaver-st.*

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The depôt of this celebrated ware, formerly situated *At No. 461 Broadway, has been removed to* No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by GOUBE & CO., No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

MOORE'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY, BILNECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.
*For sale by* CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.
Also, Agents for the CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE FEMALE Assistance Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor, acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following donations:
By Mrs. COCHRAN—James Lenox, Esq., $200; John T. Johnston, Esq., $50; Mrs. John Johnston, $25; Miss Wallace, $5; Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, $20; Mrs. T. McBride, $20; Through office of *Commercial Advertiser*, D. C., $25; from Mr. James T. Taylor, $50 worth of garments purchased from Female Employment Society of Brooklyn; from C., $25.
By Mrs. GALATIAN—Mrs. Helen Lefferts, $10; Mrs. Luqueer, $5; Mrs. L. L., $5; Mrs. Nicholas Rutgers, $5.
By Mrs. SKIDMORE—Mr. Augustus Whiting, $20.
By Miss MAYNARD—Mr. Frederick Cook, $3; E. C. W., $5.
By Mrs. STOWE—Mrs. Mayo, $5; Mrs. Groshen, $3; *Mrs. S. B. Romaine, $5.*
By Miss OLIVER—Mr. E. S. West, $10.
The Managers respectfully request that Subscribers and *Donors will be prompt with their benefactions, as the* necessities of the poor are urgent, and can only be relieved as a generous public places funds at our disposal.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists everywhere.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES PROduced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 500½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS—MASON & HAMLIN'S Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, have taken, in one month, Six First Premiums over all competitors. A full assortment constantly for sale, at manufacturer's prices, or for rent. Prices, $60 to $350.
S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

JOBBERS' MANUFACTURER—NO. 6 White-st., second floor, one door from Broadway. Perfumery, toilet and fancy articles. A superior article of indelible ink, without preparation, warranted black; 500 gross hair pins, in boxes. ADAMS.

HORSES WINTERED ON STATEN ISLAND REASONABLY.—Six or eight healthy horses can have good accommodations, and first-rate hay and other feed, and good attention, at a reasonable price. Apply to BENJ. SMITH, No. 303 Bleecker-st.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS—17 MILES FROM City Hall, splendid sleighing all the way. Game, poultry, and oyster suppers at all hours. Dancing room 40x60. ROBT. L. BUCKLIN, Proprietor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK
Would most respectfully announce that he will give (prior to his departure on the [illegible] inst.) a
GRAND CONCERT,
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857,
For the Benefit of his Agent, Mr. D. A. BOOKSTAVER.
Assisted by
Signora ADELINA PATTI,
Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK, the eminent Soprano, and
M. EMILE GUYON, the eminent Pianist,
Who have kindly volunteered their valuable aid, and will positively appear on this occasion.
Messrs. GOTTSCHALK and GUYON will play the celebrated DUET DI BRAVOURA, on Themes from Il Trovatore, composed by Mr. Gottschalk, which was played for the first time by Messrs. Thalberg and Gottschalk, and created such a furore at his last Concert, together with other gems of the great composers.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats may be secured in advance at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6¼ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT RESULTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS LAURA KEENE SINCE HER ACCIDENT.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1857,
SECOND LOVE.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, Harcourt, Misses Ada Clifton, J. Manners, and Miss Laura Keene.
MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA.
To conclude, for the fourth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs..................Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL..........................Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE..........................Stage Manager.
*Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week.*
TRAGEDY AND OPERA
presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857,
will be presented, for the first time,
BY THE GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
the great comic opera of
THE CZAR AND THE CARPENTER.
MUSIC BY LORTZING.
The German Opera Troupe will give their attractive representations on alternate nights with the regular dramatic company.
To-morrow, Saturday—Third night of the engagement of Mr. FORREST.
He will appear in the great Shakespearean character of OTHELLO.
Sunday night—Will be given at this theatre a
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Performance to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets..............................Fifty cents.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Jan. 9,
will be produced the celebrated opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
cast to the full strength of the
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE,
who were received on each performance with
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
*To-morrow, Saturday,*
DON PASQUALE.
Full particulars in small bills.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50c.
Secured seats in dress circle..........25c. extra.
Orchestra arm chairs..........$1
Private boxes..........$5
These may be secured for two days in advance, at the box office from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents. Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1857.
Continued success of Mr. Walcot's burlesque of
HIAWATHA.
First night this season of the beautiful drama of
ERNESTINE.
First night of a farce, entitled
WHO'S MY HUSBAND?
To-morrow—HIAWATHA.
First night this season of
TRYING IT ON.
And other entertainments.
Mrs. Wood and all the comedians on each evening.
A new drama, entitled THE CREOLE, is in preparation.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
A NEW PIECE,
A FAVORITE REVIVAL,
and the TOODLES.
THURSDAY,
A New Comic Burletta,
OUR WIFE,
Now playing in London with great success.
Miss Polly Marshall and Miss Louisa Marshall as the Sisters. Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Rainford.
To accommodate many inquirers, Mrs. BARROW will appear, for this night only, in her favorite character of Kate O'Brien, with songs, in the farce of
PERFECTION, OR THE CORK LEG.
Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes will appear in the original
TOODLES.
Mr. BELTON, the extremely popular Comedian from Boston, is engaged, and will shortly appear.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 6, 7
will be produced
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
the grand celebrated burlesque on
SOMNAMBULA,
in three acts, and all the original music, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the burlesque on opera of
MARITANA,
preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY, on which occasion J. H. BABCOCK will appear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of the
MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
To be followed by the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Planche..........Miss Price | Turlette..........Miss Herring
To conclude with the Drama of
EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—EX-*TRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF NOVEL*TIES! THIS (Friday, Jan. 9, 1857,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. After which, GOOD FOR NOTHING. AFTERNOON, at 3, Two Amusing Farces. The Incomparable Russian Giant the Living Serpents, the Dwarf Lady, the Living Skeleton, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission *to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAURICE STRA*KOSCH begs leave to announce that he has made* arrangements with the Executive Committee of the Academy of Music, for a short season of
*ITALIAN OPERA,*
which will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 187 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

## STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 100 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEE & CO.'S
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
No. 369 Bleecker-st.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, [illegible], &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., of New-York, composed of the undersigned, and the partnership under the name and style of ROBB, HOGE & WILSON of Liverpool, composed of Mr. C. B. WILSON and the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner will sign in liquidation for respective firms.
WILLIAM HOGE,
JAMES ROBB.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED with me my brother, Mr. THOMAS S. HOGE, and will continue to transact business from this date, in the City of New-York, under the name and style of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., and I have associated with me, in my Liverpool firm, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of that place, and will transact business there from this date under the name and style of HOGE & WILLIAMSON.
Jan. 1, 1857. WILLIAM HOGE.
Office in New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Buildings.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED with us Messrs. CHARLES B. WILSON, J. HAMILTON WILSON, and THOMAS L. HALLETT, and will transact business from this date in the City of New-York, under the name and style of ROBB, HALLETT & CO., and in Liverpool under the name and style of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., in the latter place, as successors of the firm composed of the late R. Wilson, Esq., and of W. R. Hallett, Esq.
Jan. 1, 1857. JAMES ROBB & CO.
Office in New-York, No. 33 Wall-st., Mechanics' Bank Buildings.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.)
E. D. LATHROP,
C. H. LUDINGTON,
J. H. MORRISON,
WM. FAXON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. R. J. HUNTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO., expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement.
JAMES FREELAND,
JOHN M. STUART,
*ROBERT SQUIRES,*
C. H. BOWMAN,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
P. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856. WM. H. FREELAND.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM HERETOFORE existing under the name of FARWELL, PURCELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be settled by JOHN E. BACON and THEODORE DUTTON, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
W. W. FARWELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. EDWARD PURCELL,
JOHN E. BACON,
THEODORE DUTTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Job Printing, Designing and Engraving business, in all its various branches, at Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., under the name and firm of BACON & DUTTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. JOHN E. BACON,
THEODORE DUTTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART,
By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. LYON & CO. have this day admitted into their firm as partners, ROBERT SHAW and MORRIS SOHER. The undersigned will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, under the firm of WM. H. LYON & CO., as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 4 *Dey-st.*
WILLIAM H. LYON,
WARREN W. LYON,
ROB'T. SHAW,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. MORRIS SOHER.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1857.—THE FIRM OF MARTIN, SPRING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retiring from the business.
Mr. L. LOUIS SPRING and Mr. T. R. RICHARDS, Jr., are authorized to settle the affairs of the concern, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr.
L. LOUIS SPRING,
T. R. RICHARDS, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.
JAMES FREELAND,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
C. H. BOWMAN,
P. H. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857. WM. H. FREELAND.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, JAMES ARMSTRONG, and JAMES H. WESTCOTT, have an interest in our business from this date.
CARTER, QUINAN & DE FOREST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore known as SMITH, LAMB & CO. was this day dissolved by limitation, the undersigned withdrawing from said firm. JOHN ADAMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1857.

## INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented, and an election held for five trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and remain *open half an hour. By order of the Board,*
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

T. S. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.
*A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano,* for $300.
A warranted, $350, rosewood, scrp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz.: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 136 23d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON'S BUILDING, No. 346 BROADWAY.—Parents can consult, gratuitously, a complete register of first-class schools. Principals will find the Institute the best medium for obtaining pupils and competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements should address
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGland, and well experienced in teaching, is desirous of a situation where the elementary and higher English branches, and a thorough knowledge of French are required. References exchanged. Address ALPHABET, office of this paper.

A CARD TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—The subscriber's rooms are open day and evening for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $2, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 116 2d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase if desired. This department attended to by J. M. Pelton.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.
No. 462 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 15 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

ORGAN-HARMONIUMS.—ELEGANT ILLUStrated pamphlets, (32 pp., 8vo.,) descriptive of these new and beautiful parlor and Church instruments, will be sent free to any address, on application to the undersigned. MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. [illegible]

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE FOUR-story Philadelphia brick English basement house, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

$9,500.—FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL built brick house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order, three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; size 21 feet 8 inches by 50 feet deep, lot, half the block; [illegible] can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. [illegible] East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS 4-story, brown-stone basement houses, Nos. 21 and [illegible] East 31st-st., 105 feet east of Madison-av., built in the very best manner, containing all the modern [illegible] possession immediately; one-half the [illegible] can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, SOUTH SIDE of 39th-st., near 4th-av., house No. [illegible] brown-stone front, and one of the most [illegible] [illegible] the most substantial and artistic style. [illegible] premises, or at No. 100 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. [illegible] Grove-st., lot 25x100 feet by 100, house [illegible] story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwellings, Nos. 15 and 16 West Washington-place. Lots, 22.4x93.9; houses, 22.4x50x40 feet. For price and terms, inquire at No. 15 West Washington-place.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 109 Madison-av., near 30th-st. [illegible] on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & CO., No. 18 Warren-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

THEN. B. PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. F. BACON.
WESTERN LAND AGENTS,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.
New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No 32 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling, and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion lying on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, railroad, stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 32 William-st.
PIKE & BACON.

FOR SALE—FOR COUNTRY SEATS, NEAR Tarrytown, a plot of 62 acres, with a river front, bounded easterly by the Highland turnpike, possessing fine facilities for bathing, boating, &c., and having beautiful views of the Hudson River, Sleepy Hollow, and other objects of interest in the adjacent country. It is proposed to divide the ground into parcels, from 5 to 20 acres, upon one of which stands the owner's residence, and all containing eligible sites, and are now offered at moderate prices and terms to suit. For full particulars, apply to H. H. COUZENS, Room 35, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES, LOCATED in Orange County, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, three hours' ride from New-York, and [illegible] miles east of Goshen, (the County seat.) The principal business of this section is the production of milk for the New-York market, for which this farm is admirably adapted. Any one wishing to purchase, may obtain for their information of the subscriber, on the premises, or by addressing him at Chester, Orange County, N. Y.
DANIEL C. MORWAN.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry house, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 101 Broadway, [illegible]

## HOUSES TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY
TO LEASE.
The spacious Marble Store No. [illegible], between [illegible] and Houston sts.
Or,
The four Lofts, each 25 by 100 feet.

MARBLE STORE IN NEWARK, LOCATED in Broad-st., in the heart of business [illegible] and fitted in a superb manner, being [illegible] and the only marble building in the city. Will be ready for occupancy in March. One of the stores having been engaged for the branch of a New-York house, the subscriber offers the others for the same purpose. [illegible] None but the best style of business [illegible] LING, No. 25 Walnut-st., Newark.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—The large five-story building on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., containing about [illegible] in good order and repair. [illegible] a part of the convenient [illegible] Apply to L. SUYDAM [illegible] mond, near Greenwich-st. [illegible] 136 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE [illegible] [illegible] store No. 296 Broadway, [illegible] feet, [illegible] by 136 feet deep, running back to [illegible] forming an L on Reade-st. of 25 feet square. Possession at once. Apply to
CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.

OFFICE TO LET—ON NASSAU-ST., NEAR [illegible] Beekman-st., a pleasant, commodious, light, and well-ventilated room, on the second floor, [illegible] reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE BACK room and bedroom on the second floor, and [illegible] the attic, with other privileges of the house. No. [illegible] [illegible]; rent $8 per month. Inquire at No. 196 Grand-st., old No.

## STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE WEBSTER Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River, which Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for other heavy or light machinery [illegible] engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. *For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.*

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one block from Broadway. Custom work, gas, water closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Grand-st. Apply to G. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT 35 YEARS of much experience, of great energy and perseverance, and a first-rate salesman, wishes an engagement with an iron, nail, shoe, grocery, or some other commission or wholesale house. He is one of the few who make an employer's interest their interest; has traveled over the Southern and Western States; references highly respectable. Address DAYTON, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as meat and pastry cook. Knows *her business in every branch of cooking. No objection to* a respectable boarding-house. Has lived with [illegible] the highest families in City and country. Also a respectable young man as waiter, who knows his duties well. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls, one as seamstress, waiter and [illegible] takes charge of a baby, does its washing and ironing neatly, wages $6 to $7, excellent City reference; the other does the housework of a small genteel family, makes excellent bread, washes and irons neatly; wages $5; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD ROOM and bath attached, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Breakfast during the week; Dinner and tea on Sundays. Location between 14th and 34th sts., Madison-av. and Broadway. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, the other a good chambermaid, and willing to do general housework. Apply at No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade, basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, STUDENT, DESIRES to engage in some honorable and profitable employment for a few hours per day. Teaching would be preferable. Address ALFRED, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has good reference, is an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION, AS housekeeper or lady's companion, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. W., this office. Best of references can be given.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, AN ACTIVE intelligent boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age, and who can write a good hand. Apply at No. 366 Broadway, rooms Nos. 16 and 17.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—PARTIES WISHING BOARD IN a private house, where they can enjoy all the quietness, attention and good fare peculiar to a New-England family, will apply at No. 483 Hudson-st., between Jane and Horatio sts. Rooms handsomely furnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms at No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. [illegible] Cedar-st., corner Broadway. [illegible] with good references can be obtained here for city and country, viz: cooks, chambermaids, nurses, [illegible], girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c. [illegible]

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday, in Warden-street, the President, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, in the Chair. The following members of the Commission were present: Messrs. Purdy, Crabbe, Cummings, Garrigue, and Carnochan. The report of the Superintendent of Ward's Island was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

*Ward's Island—Report of the Superintendent.*—The following report of Capt. Pilsbury, Superintendent of Ward's Island, was read, and ordered to be embodied in the annual report:

*To the Commissioners of Emigration:*

Gentlemen: In compliance with the resolution passed by your Board at the last meeting, I herewith submit my report of the workings and condition of the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital under my charge, up to Dec. 31, 1856.

It was with feelings of considerable embarrassment and apprehension that I accepted and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office with which you had honored me. The character and condition of the institution was far from inviting; yet, the confidence reposed in me by your honorable Board, determined my acceptance of the appointment, and I assumed the responsibilities of the care and government of the Institution on the first day of October, 1855.

My first efforts were to establish order where none existed, and to improve the condition of the whole establishment, by disciplinary and moral regulations, for the general government of the subordinate officers, employes and inmates. Although more than one hundred employes had been discharged from the Island, by your action, just prior to my taking charge of the Institution, I have, from time to time, dispensed with the services of a large additional number of persons employed and paid by the Commissioners, believing that the duties and labor performed by them could be done by other employes in addition to what they were then doing, or by the inmates without pay. A large amount has thus been saved in wages and board, while, it is believed, that the services and labor by them rendered has been more satisfactorily performed than heretofore.

It has been my desire and determination, so far as it depended on me, to have an efficient, humane, but economical administration of the affairs of the Institution; to require order and regularity in every department, that while all necessary and reasonable care and attention should be given to the welfare and comfort of the inmates, no extraordinary expense should be incurred or unnecessary articles called for or used. I have, therefore, from time to time, introduced and established such measures of reform, retrenchment, and economy, as it seemed to me the diminished income of the Commission imperiously demanded, and such, as I believed, would meet with the approbation of the Commissioners. There has, however, been some increased average expense arising from the diminution of the number of inmates and patients—the small number treated in the several wards, especially in the lying-in, recovery and [illegible]. In some of these wards there have been treated and cared for, only from ten to twenty adult patients, while they are capable of accommodating from forty to sixty patients each. They may be, and no doubt are, more comfortable than if the wards were full, but it will be readily seen, that the [illegible] expense must be much increased over what it would be were the number in each of the wards double or treble the present number, each of these wards requiring a nurse, fuel, lights, cleaning, and other necessary expenses, as those having a full number of inmates or patients. The facilities, however, for the medical care and treatment of the patients—the good air, extra room and other advantages for their improvement, favorable to rapid cure and health, may, and perhaps do, outweigh the objection of the extra average expense.

Believing manual labor in the open air (when the weather permits) to be the best means to promote and secure health, as well as habits of industry calculated to fit them for labor and usefulness on leaving the Institution, I have kept many of the partially insane and convalescent inmates at work during the Spring, Summer and Autumn months, in the garden and fields, in cleaning the grounds and other light labor, while those who have entirely recovered or were sent here to be put at work, have been employed in blasting rock, building sea wall, grading the land, whitewashing and keeping the Wards and buildings in order, making repairs, &c., all calculated to instill into their minds a habit of industry, self-reliance and dependence on themselves, as they go forth from here into this (to many of them) new world.

The following table shows the amount of the vegetable crop raised on the farm by the labor of the inmates:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Tomatoes | 60 bush. |
| [illegible] | 800 bush. | Cucumbers | 12 bush. |
| Potatoes | 1,775 bush. | Melons | 55 bush. |
| [illegible] | 600 bush. | Peppers | 6 bush. |
| [illegible] | 600 bush. | Radishes | 12 bush. |
| [illegible] | 400 bush. | Sweet Corn, ears | 64 bush. |
| Onions | 87 bush. | Cabbage | 30,000 heads |
| [illegible] | 60 bush. | Lettuce | 5,000 heads |
| [illegible] | 50 bush. | Celery | 6,000 heads |
| [illegible] | 150 bush. | Hay | 35 tons |

Only one gardener (or paid man) was employed in the cultivation, care and gathering of the above produce. The labor has been performed by the larger class of boys and invalids, incapable of taking care of, or earning a living for, themselves outside.

On the 6th of June last, through Mr. Morgan, Chairman of Ward's Island Committee, I called your attention to the miserable condition of the eighty insane persons then on the Island. By the action of your Board I was authorized and directed to send to the Asylum on Blackwell's Island such as were noisy and hard to control, and to transfer all others to wards more suitable for their proper care and treatment.

I took immediate steps to carry out the wishes of the Commissioners as expressed in their resolution, passed on the 9th of June, so far as I was able to do so with the unoccupied buildings at my control, by fitting up separate wards, with yards attached, for both males and females, that should afford more suitable and healthy accommodations, and transferred them from their wretched abode—the old Barracks—to their new quarters, as soon as they were in readiness to receive them. And, although their condition is much improved, it is not yet such as suffering humanity, in the form of "minds in ruin," calls for at our hands. Our accommodations for them, even now, do not afford that comfort they so much need. I can only repeat what I said to you in my communication before alluded to—there are no buildings on the island properly constructed for classifying, or that would enable us to separate the noisy from the more calm and quiet—the partially insane from those hopelessly so, or the strong and violent from the weak and inoffensive. I cannot, therefore, (if this class are to be continued here,) dismiss this subject without urging on the attention of the Commissioners, not only the importance, but the actual necessity of an Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, separate from all other buildings, suitable and convenient for the reception and care of this unfortunate class of emigrants, where they may receive all that medical, moral and physical attention and treatment, which their condition entitles them to, and which is so well calculated to bring back and restore the disorded mind to its primitive condition of order and health.

The school, as organized some years since under the care of a male and female teacher, was continued for several months; but, believing that little or no benefit resulted to the children, either from their instruction or example, by advice of the Committee I discharged them, and for a short time the school was discontinued. It was, however, on the first day of August, reorganized as a Ward School, and placed under the care and supervision of the Board of Education, and is now in a most flourishing and prosperous condition. A pleasant and commodious apartment has been fitted up as a general school-room, with recitation-rooms adjoining—affording all requisite accommodations for the welfare and improvement of the children. The principal teacher, Mrs. Spofford, is a lady of excellent character and qualifications, whose experience for several years as Principal of the Public School at Yorkville commends her to our highest confidence. She is assisted by two efficient young ladies, competent and well qualified for their respective duties. This change has already proved beneficial. The same course is pursued here as in other public schools of the City; and the rapid improvement of the children in reading and other studies, in singing, and general deportment, all go to show the wisdom of placing this school under the organization of the Board of Education. The average number of scholars is about one hundred and fifty, who, apart from school hours, are under the management and control of the Superintendent and his assistants, when due consideration is given to their wants and comfort by allowing them ample time for exercise and various sports—running, marching, &c.—in the play-room and open air, designed to strengthen and invigorate both body and mind.

The moral and religious instruction of the inmates has been confided by your Board to two Chaplains, Rev. Thomas Cook, Protestant, and Rev. A. Manahan, Catholic. Services have been held on each Sunday in the two chapels, and in the Protestant in both the English and German languages. The attendance has been large and constant. The chaplains have also visited the various wards and other apartments of the institution on Sunday and other days of the week, distributing books, cheering and consoling the sick and dying by their advice and ministrations. The Protestant children, from forty to sixty, are collected twice on every Sunday in the chapel as a Sunday School, under the charge and instruction of the Matron. Mrs. James and Mrs. Mallicson, although not now connected with the Island, have kindly continued to instruct the German children in reading, singing, &c. The Catholic children, numbering from 100 to 150, able to attend, are assembled in the Catholic chapel every Sunday morning, under the care and instruction of an assistant Matron, Mrs. Brown, and others. Several of the nurses have also rendered valuable assistance in conducting the Sabbath Schools. The Sabbath on the Island, the past year, has been observed as a day of quiet and order—emphatically "a day of rest."

The present medical system, with competent assistant physicians and surgeons, whose duties and power are confined to the medical and surgical treatment of the inmates, and the directing of the quantity and quality, mode of cooking and distributing the food to the patients in the hospitals, I consider well calculated to secure the prompt care and treatment of the sick and diseased, and especially so in cases requiring immediate attention and relief.

Notwithstanding the large proportion constantly in the hospitals, the general health of the institution has been good, no contagious or epidemic disease having prevailed during the past year.

Much care and attention has been given to the cleanliness of the buildings and the premises adjoining the same, the different wards being frequently and thoroughly scoured and whitewashed, and the grounds kept cleared and in good order.

A large amount of labor has been performed, all of which it would be difficult to specify; but among the principal items are the following: The grounds between the park and the nursery have been graded and laid out for grass. Considerable stone has been taken from the quarry, prepared, and used for walks and for macadamizing the road to the dock. The basements of some of the buildings have been put in good condition and much improved; new sewers have been built, and old ones cleansed and relaid; the chimneys and blinds to the different buildings which were out of order have been repaired; the waste-water which formerly collected under and around the wash-house is now carried off by a sewer; the wagons, plows, carts, &c., have been kept in good repair, and some new ones necessary for the use of the Institution have been built by the inmates, by whom are also made all the coffins required for the use of the Institution. The reservoir has been re-cemented; over two hundred iron bedsteads have been repaired; shoes and clothing for more than seven thousand persons, (who have been cared for in the Institution during the past year,) have been repaired and kept in order; over thirty tons of hay have been cut. The grading of the land between the old hospital building, containing the offices, and the river had been begun, as also the building a sea-wall along the same; which improvements, when completed, (as they probably will be in another season,) will add much to the beauty of the Island. A small wash-house, bathing-room, and shed attached to the new hospital have been built; fifteen hundred tons of coal were received at the dock and carted to the yard; all which labor has been performed by the male inmates, under the directions and orders of the officers of the Institution. The female inmates of the Refuge department have assisted the matrons and nurses in caring for the sick, washing and ironing, cooking, cleaning, &c., and have manufactured and made up more than fourteen thousand separate garments and articles of bedding, clothing, &c., for the male and female inmates, and children and infants' use. A large proportion of this kind of work and labor has heretofore been performed by "paid help."

The deputy, clerks, steward and other officers and employes have devoted their whole time to the discharge of their various duties, and have given me general satisfaction. The worthy matron, Mrs. James, who has been identified nine years with the care and management of the female inmates, has rendered me valuable service, as have also the two assistant matrons, Mrs. Malloy and Mrs. Brown, by their industrious and faithful attention to their respective duties.

The annexed tables will show the number cared for during the year, the daily admissions, sex, age and distribution, nativity, year of arrival, ports sailed from, daily discharges to the Labor Exchange, discharges to the Marine Hospital, and days spent on the Island during the past year by infants born here and in the United States, and admitted to the Institution after birth.

Charged with the care of all the buildings and land connected with the Refuge and Hospital, and the supervision of all the property of every description belonging to the Commissioners, the appointment and dismissal at pleasure, and the government and control of all the subordinate officers, and of persons employed in the Refuge and Hospital, or other parts of the establishment on W. I. (excepting the chaplains and physicians) I have not been unmindful of the responsibilities of the office, nor of my obligation to the Board of Commissioners; and, while I have endeavored to discharge the various duties devolving upon me fearlessly, independently, and, I trust, conscientiously, I have not been willing that any person should interfere with or assume power delegated to me as chief officer of the institution.

If the management and condition of the institution since it has been under my care, has been such as to meet the expectations of the Commissioners and the friends of the Commission, who urged my acceptance of the office, I shall, in a measure, be reconciled to the seclusion of myself and family from society and many of the privileges of life.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AMOS PILSBURY, Superintendent.

Ward's Island, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following is a summary of the tables referred to in the reports:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. inmates in Institution on 1st January, 1856 | 1,865 | |
| No. admitted | 5,339 | |
| No. of births | 406 | |
| Total number cared for during the yr. | | 7,610 |
| No. discharged during the year | 5,714 | |
| No. of deaths during the year in both House of Refuge and Hospital | 526 | —6,240 |
| No. remaining on 31st December, 1856 | | 1,370 |
| No. of days spent in Hospital | 281,323 | |
| No. of days spent in House of Refuge | 243,243 | |
| Total number of days spent in both | | 524,566 |
| No. small pox cases sent to Marine Hospital | | 44 |
| No. typhus fever cases sent to Marine Hospital | | 2 |
| No. of insane inmates remaining in Institution | | 71 |

Dr. Carnochan, Surgeon-in-chief on Ward's Island, reported that during the past year 1,756 cases were treated in the surgical department, of which 333 were in hospital at beginning of the year, and 1,423 were admitted during the year. Discharged, during the year, 1,401; died, 53. Remaining at end of year, 302. Per centage of mortality, 3.01. There was no epidemic during the year, but an unusual number of incurable cases.

Dr. Fay, Physician-in-Chief of Ward's Island, reports: In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1856, 776, admitted since, 4,965; born, 406. Total cases, 6,147. Discharged during the year, 4,979; died, 388. Total, 5,367. Remaining Dec. 31, 1856, 780. Of the deaths 229 were over 12 years of age, 65 between 12 and 1 year, 94 under 1 year. Per centage of mortality 6.31.

Mr. Kennedy reports the arrivals at Castle Garden during December at, 24 vessels with 4,193 bondable passengers, and 186 not liable to bond. Their cash funds amounted to $282,305, or an average of $64 48 a head.

### Muster of Dusters in Union-square.

Union-square presents a singular spectacle in the early morning now-a-days. Yesterday morning the big gate at the south end was thrown open, and the dogs of the sifters of ashes with their wagon loads of cinders, entered one after another, followed by their German proprietors with their sifting apparatus in hand. Then commenced such a "raising of the dust" as would out-do the best efforts of a New-England housewife in house-cleaning time. What with the rattling of half-consumed coal in tin sifters, and the barking of dogs, and the fragments of ashes and dust rolling upward like smoke, and the occasional exclamations in their own tongue of the men and their vrows, Union-square seemed to our dust-dimmed vision, as we stood in the midst of it, like some battle-field of the Revolution, with a plentiful squadron of Hessians engaged in the fray. If a sudden vitality were infused into the nostrils of the brazen effigy of Washington just outside the Park, there would be a tremendous sneezing some of these mornings without a doubt. We cannot imagine why these dust-makers are admitted with their ash-carts into this beautiful square. It was only of

"The *ashes* of the *just*"

that the poet averred to

"Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Coal ashes have no such delightful properties.

### Appearances Saved.

Messrs. McSpeddon & Baker have been the Corporation Printers for some time back. But those who have seen the pamphlet copies of the recent Message of the Mayor were astonished to find them printed by "Chas. W. Baker," and not by the old and well-known firm. This is explained by the fact that Mr. McSpeddon has become Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, and of course it wouldn't do for one of the City Fathers to draw immense sums for Corporation printing, as McSpeddon & Baker have done during the last few years. So henceforth (nominally at least) Chas. W. Baker alone will do the drawing at at the tap of the treasury.

### Building Operations.

We have more buildings going up at this season of the year than usual. The walls of Bowen & McNamee's new warehouse are only half finished; the stores lately burned, extending from Warren to Murray-street, are rebuilding; while the elaborate buff blocks that are to form the front of the Continental Bank, in Nassau-street, are still on their winding way upward. The edifice known as Johnson's Hotel, comprising Nos. 4 and 6 Warren, is now in process of demolition, and on its site Mr. L. V. Hoffman (owner of the marble building on Broadway occupied by Devlin & Co.) designs to erect handsome marble-front warehouses.

☞ The matter of returning the *Resolute* has been admirably managed so far. There is only one chance left for any of our people to make fools of themselves in the affair—that is, when the *Resolute* arrives with Capt. Hartstein and his officers and crew. We hope, however, that even this little opportunity will be omitted, and that when the whole thing has become history, there will be nothing to mar the beauty of the pleasant episode in our international dealings.

☞ A Jew presides over the Board of Council men. More than that, he was chosen unanimously by the Christian Board, and nobody shuddered when, according to the Jewish custom, he was sworn with his head covered and on the Old Testament. Don't say we are a bigoted people hereafter. President Jonas N. Phillips, by the way, is not Jonas B. Phillips, who was lately the Assistant District-Attorney, but [illegible] Jonas, the Collector in the Register's Office.

### The Lady Doctors.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

It is doubtless true, as the Times of yesterday (7th) says, that "Lady Doctors are coming to be an institution among us." To this I give my consent, and think the movement which is making in that direction augurs well for the community. This I deem, also, rather the public sentiment; so the ladies may attempt this profession with everything to encourage their laudable efforts. But, a word in regard of the *title*, or prefix, "Doctor." Why should a lady who has studied medicine, and who follows the practice of it, have applied to her any other title of her profession than is proper to her sex? The term Doctor is masculine. It is so universally. It is appropriately employed to designate a physician who is a male. Hence, to say "Dr. Julia," "Dr. Emily," is to violate the proprieties, and the very force and nature of language.

On the contrary, the term "Doctress" defines a female; it is universally so understood. It defines sex. It creates no obstacle to the success, or to the validity of the practice of the individual to whom it properly applies. She cannot say it does her injustice, or that it is improper, for it simply designates her according to her own nature or being.

It is proper to speak of a lady as a physician, *i. e.*, a "*female* physician," or as a doctor, *i. e.* as a "female doctor," the qualifying term "female" doing away with the masculine objection. But when she is spoken of simply as a member of a profession, where the term "Doctor" is its masculine designation, she should be termed "Doctress." One great value to the community in having a class of female physicians of true science and worth of character, is in the preservation, distinctively, of the great fact, *that they are female physicians*, Doctresses, indeed.

So of "Preachers." The title of "Reverend," of "Bishop," to a lady, is absurd. If she cannot, with euphony of language, adopt the *feminine* termination, let her not fly to the other extreme and adopt the *masculine*. Hence, to say the "Rev. Antoinette Brown" is a philological error, far more objectionable than to say "Antoinette Brown, the lady," or "female preacher." E.

### Lyceum of Natural History.

A stated meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History was held on Monday evening last, at the rooms of the Medical College, in Fourteenth-street, where their regular weekly meetings have been kept up for a period of forty years.

They have a valuable Library, mostly scientific, and a large Cabinet—the latter at present stored away for want of room. They are receiving additions to both at almost every meeting.

The Society numbers among its members many of the most celebrated names in the paths of science, both in our own country and abroad. Its officers at this time are:

Major Joseph Delafield, President.
W. Cooper, Esq., First Vice-President.
J. C. Brevoort, Second Vice-President.
J. H. Redfield, Corresponding Secretary.
R. H. Browne, Recording Secretary.
O. W. Morris, Librarian.

It has been supposed that the Society had ceased operations, since they left their building in Broadway, but they have been steadily, yet unostentatiously, pursuing their course. We trust to see them soon in a place where their labors can be appreciated.

☞ The exterior line for our City, on the North River between Fourteenth and Thirty-seventh streets suggested by the Harbor Commissioners, very essentially differs from that proposed by the Common Council. The latter would give the owners of the water-front some 182,600 square yards for City lots, that the Commissioners' line would retain for purposes of navigation.

☞ Nathan Bangs, Jr., whose recent decease has been noticed in the Times, left no will. The statement to the contrary made in some of the City papers is erroneous.

☞ Rev. Dr. Magie, of Elizabethtown, had, as a New-Year's present from some members of his congregation, a purse of $2,500.

### New-Year's Presents.
*From the Independent.*

We learn that Rev. Dr. Budington, pastor of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was called upon at his house, on New-Year's day, and presented by some gentlemen in behalf of his congregation, with a pleasing token of $500, as an evidence of their lively interest in the pastor and his ministry. His two daughters were also made life-members of the "Home of the Friendless" by the contributions of the *children*.

Dr. Cheever was agreeably surprised with a purse of $400, while Mrs. Cheever received $200, together with an elegant piece of furniture. The congregation of the Church of the Puritans participated very generally in this friendly gift.

The pastor of Plymouth Church received from some of the young men of his charge a beautiful landscape oil-painting; and from an unknown quarter, a magnificent statue in bronze.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Market-street, this City, was waited upon, on the same day, and politely informed that his congregation, without consulting a word with the pastor, had taken the gross liberty of raising his salary.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pond, leaders of the choir of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, were presented, on New-Year's eve by the members of the choir, with a handsome service of silver plate. The occasion was the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Pond, after two years' service.

### Those Children.

Mr. Tracy, the kind-hearted and efficient agent of the New-York Children's Aid Society, arrived here on Christmas morning, with his assortment of "little ones." They were a fine-looking and intelligent collection, well-dressed, (for the most part,) clean and orderly, and although they did not go off as speedily as the first lot, they have all been taken, and provided with excellent homes and the best of guardians. We take pleasure in saying that of the forty that first came and were provided for here, mostly all have given satisfaction; in short that this benevolent scheme works admirably. In the schools we have recently visited, both in and out of the village, we see them successfully inducted in the spelling-book and reader, and taking place by the side of those who have never felt want. This scheme of finding homes and happiness for the poor and suffering, is one of the greatest of modern charitable institutions.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

### Deaths from Scalds.

Two inquests were held yesterday upon the bodies of children who came to their deaths from scalds, received by the accidental upsetting of tea-pots upon them. One of the deceased was named Ann Fitzpatrick. Her age was 16 months. Her parents reside at No. 85 Sixth-avenue. The other was named Julia Ann Gault, aged 2 years. She resided at No. 6 Roosevelt-street.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### Legal Items.

The First District Court has not been in session for some time past, on account of the severe illness of Judge Green. As this is the District Court at which more business is done than in any other of this class in the City, the vacancy has been severely felt. Judge Green is now better, and will, probably, sit again on Monday next.

Quite an extensive business has recently been commenced in the recovery of what have always heretofore been considered as very bad debts. It seems that our merchants are frequently defrauded by foreigners, who, having obtained a stock of goods on credit, clear out for Europe, leaving nothing but their debts and their sweet names behind them. These men, however, often have property at home, and the laws of most of the European States are very liberal in such cases towards the defrauded creditors. A firm of Germans is largely engaged in the collection of these debts, and, having correspondents in all parts of Europe, they have been very successful in obtaining information of the absconding debtors, and generally recovering, at least, a part of the sum, due. It is a great convenience for our merchants.

Among the cases included in the calendar of the Court of Appeals is one entitled *Gurian H. Heap*, respondent, vs. *John C. Fremont*, appellant. As the number of the case is 264 it probably will not be reached for two or three years from the present time. The appeal is taken from the First Judicial District.

We understand that it is the intention to try Huntingdon on several further indictments, of which there remain twenty-six, for forgery, untried, besides the one for issuing fraudulent bank bills. It is further whispered that the present Grand Jury will probably bring in some other indictments against him. The other trials will most likely not come off for some months yet.

The famous case of the Mechanics' Bank against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in which a new trial was ordered by the Court of Appeals, stands No. 150 on the calendar of the Superior Court, and will probably be reached before a very long time. It will be recollected that this case involves the validity of the alleged fraudulent shares issued by Robert Schuyler. The Superior Court on the previous trial decided for the Bank, (Judge Campbell alone dissenting,) thus declaring their validity. The Court of Appeals, however, at their June session, after argument for the Bank by Daniel Lord and others, and for the Company by William Curtis Noyes and George Wood, unanimously reversed the decision and ordered a new trial. In consequence of this decision, most of the similar cases in the State Courts have been discontinued and new ones commenced in the United States Courts, as against a Corporation of another State. These cases will probably go up to the United States Supreme Court.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Jan. 9.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Special Calendar and Nos. 3,296, 96, 171, 185, 190. *Part II.*—Nos. 89, 62, 84, 86, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—*Class I.*—Nos. 47, 2, 1. *Class II.*—Nos. 69 to 69, 73, 74, 147, 212, 252. Also, all causes on the Calendar not set down, reserved or otherwise disposed of, will be called in their order, and defaults will be allowed.

Superior Court.—Nos. 148, 251, 269, 284, 287, 288, 289, 285, 287, 288, 273, 301, 307, 309, 209, 302, 304, 305, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 327, 328 to 335, 337 to 340, inclusive.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 124, 125, 127 to 133, inclusive, 138, 139, 140, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 38, 42, 141 to 158 inclusive.

United States District Court.—Nos. 35, 42, 51 to 58 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 8.
Before Hon. Justice Davies.
DECISIONS.
THE RECEIVER FOR THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY APPOINTED.

*William Pattin et al. vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and The Nicaragua Transit Company.*—This action, the facts in which have been very fully reported in the Times, it will be remembered was brought to have a receiver appointed for the effects of the Company, and to authorize the sale, by him, of the four steamers of the line. Some days since Judge Davies rendered his decision granting the motion, but it was not until yesterday that the order was agreed upon. His Honor ordered that ex-Judge E. P. Cowles be appointed receiver of the effects of the Company, and an immediate sale should take place. Mr. Vanderbilt to be paid $10,000 for the amount of his advances to the Company, and be allowed to bid on the property to the amount of his incumbrances. The surplus accruing from the sale after the settlement of these claims to be paid into Court for the benefit of the other creditors. The receiver to give $500,000 security.

*Valentine vs. Valentine.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of partition granted.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

*Runk vs. St. John.*—Referred to E. P. Cowles, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—Chambers.
Before Hon. Justice Slosson.
DECISIONS.

*York vs. Leuel & Mead.*—Ordered that unless defendant Mead pay the $400 into Court within five days from service of notice of this order, the order of Jan. 3, granting twenty days additional time to answer, be recalled.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

*Cromwell vs. Roach.*—Case settled.
*DeBoer vs. Cutter.*—Case settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.
Before Judge Ingraham.

*Charles B. Carter vs. Robert Davis.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.
*Ellen Kiernan vs. James Kiernan.*—Order of reference to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq.
*Edward C. Thomas vs. Lewis W. Maires.*—Motion to set aside execution denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Thursday.
Before the City Judge.

On the opening of Court this morning, Mr. Richard Busteed, addressing the Court, stated that he had been engaged by Policeman-Lieutenant O'Keefe to defend him on a charge of assaulting a Sabbath preacher named Faulkner. As Corporation Counsel, he was not prepared to defend one of the officers of the City against an action brought by the people, but the Mayor had communicated to him, through Lieutenant O'Keefe himself, that a policeman ought to be protected by the law officer of the Government, and he (Mr. Busteed) was consequently in Court to do his duty. But, being taken unawares in this matter, he was not prepared at present. He requested that time might be allowed to procure a certificate from the Chief of Police to show that the defendant, when committing the assault complained of, was actually in the discharge of his duty.

After some debate between Mr. Busteed and the Assistant District-Attorney, the case was adjourned to next week.

Patrick Cosgrove, a very bad character, nicknamed Patrick Cockroach, a boster and bully on all occasions when a Democrat, with a dollar to spare, wanted his services, was charged with assaulting Police Officer Patrick Murphy, on the 16th of June last, while in the discharge of his duty. Murphy heard a noise in a porter-house in the Fourth Ward, and on entering the premises found two men clenched on the ground, and fighting to their heart's content. Policeman Murphy interfered. Cosgrove, alias Cockroach, the bully, attacked him, and "*busted him in the face with the roof of his head.*" Policeman Murphy, in mild retaliation, beat Cosgrove on the scalp with his club. Cosgrove, alias Cockroach, seized a pitcher, according to the prosecution, a pint-pot according to Mr. Busteed; a very small half-pint according to Cockroach, and therewith beat, bruised, and damaged the skull and ribs of Murphy. Murphy deposed that three of his ribs were broken, and were mended the next day by the doctor of the police-station, who applied a piece of sticking-plaster over the skin. Mr. Busteed scouted the idea that broken ribs could be mended with sticking-plaster. Judge Russell, somewhat dubitably, seemed of the same opinion, but did not state his conviction. Mr. Busteed defied the policeman, or the District-Attorney, or anybody, to show a police regulation that granted liberty to a policeman to strike a respectable man like Cosgrove, alias Cockroach, on the head. He would give $1,000 to see such a regulation.

Mr. Sedgwick laughingly told Mr. Busteed, that if the Mayor were to ask his opinion on that point, he would, as Corporation Counsel, be obliged to eat his own words. More debate followed, and ultimately a verdict of guilty was rendered by the Jury, and Cockroach, who has several other indictments against him, and is one of the most wicked rowdies in the City, was leniently sentenced by the City Judge, Russell, to six months in the Penitentiary.

William Quinn was next charged with robbing Mr. Minjin of his watch. There was no evidence, and Quinn was acquitted. The Grand Jury should not have found a bill against Quinn.

James Knockton was convicted of petit larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

James McMahon pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing two counterfeit $5 bills on the Danville Bank, Pennsylvania. Ann O'Connor, who was indicted with him, was discharged. Sentence on McMahon reserved.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Jan. 8.
Before A. W. Bradford, Esq.
WM. WRIGHT'S WILL.

*In the matter of the Estate of William Wright.*—Victor Barasion, claiming to be a creditor of the testator, having presented a petition for the payment of the demand, the executor interposed as a defence that he had regularly advertised for claims, that the demand in question had been presented for payment and had been rejected, and the petitioner failing to institute a suit at law for its recovery within six months thereafter, the claim was barred by the statute.

The statute relied on by the executor is 2 R. S., pp. 88, 89, §§ 34 to 38 inclusive. The Surrogate decided that the case was properly commenced, and in accordance with the statute, and therefore it was no bar to the proceedings.

WILL OF JOHN BLACK.

Surrogate Bradford has decided in the matter of the will of John Black, in favor of the last widow.

Mr. Black was married many years ago in New-Jersey and was divorced; he subsequently accumulated a large property and married a second Mrs. B. Both ladies claim his property. The divorce appears to have been regularly proven, hence there was no going back of the broad seal of New-Jersey, and the claim of Mrs. Black No. 2 to right of divorce is sustained, according to the terms of the will.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Convicted of Burglary.

A young sailor named George Miller, indicted for burglary in the first degree, was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Morris, and convicted of burglary in the second degree. From the testimony it appears that Miller, on the night of the 4th of October, was discovered under a bed in the third story of house No. 461 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, occupied by Dr. Barr, as a hospital. Upon examining the premises a back door and window were found open, but apparently no force had been used. He made no attempt to escape when he was discovered, although he had an opportunity to do so, and was, in fact, intoxicated, and could give but little account of himself. He had nothing on but pantaloons and shirt, and no burglars tools or property was found upon his person. Being without friends or money, B. Frank Browne, Esq., was assigned as his counsel. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to the lowest term, 5 years and 3 months in the State Prison.

Under the circumstances of the case, an effort will be made to obtain a pardon for Miller, as it is believed by all cognizant of the case that he is not guilty of the offence implied by the sentence.

### Fireman's Funeral.

The funeral of the fireman, Samuel Tuthill, killed on Tuesday morning last at the burning of Poplar Hall, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon from the Sands-street M. E. Church. His remains were escorted to Greenwood Cemetery by several hundred firemen. Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, of which deceased was a member and Secretary, acted as pall bearers. The national flag on the City Hall was lowered to half-mast during the day.

### Ice in the River.

The East River was much obstructed by ice during the day yesterday, and it was with the greatest difficulty at certain stages of the tide that the ferry-boats crossed at all. During the afternoon two of the South Ferry boats got into the ice, and were floated to the vicinity of Governor's Island, where they remained for several hours.

### Death from Exposure.

A man named Michael Farrell took lodgings in Thurston's coal yard, on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, and was nearly dead from cold when discovered yesterday morning. He died soon after being taken to the City Hall. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, and a laborer. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Frozen to death."

### Fire in Brooklyn.

About 1 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a small stable on Dikeman's-alley, leading from Hudson-avenue, near York-street, which was entirely consumed, as was also a two-story frame dwelling adjoining. The stable was owned and occupied by a Mr. Fitch, and the house by Mr. Winslow. Total loss $1,000; no insurance.

### Removal.

Assistant-Captain Bennett, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, was removed yesterday to give place to Patrick Egerton.

☞ The proceedings restraining Mr. B. H. Booth from taking the oath of office as Superintendent of the Poor, in Kings County, have been withdrawn.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Escape from Jail.

Yesterday, Hugh Reynolds and Mrs. John Johnson were arrested and committed to jail for trial, in default of $500 bail each, by Justice Browning, on the charge of aiding the escape, from the County Jail on Friday last, of their brother, Michael Reynolds, who was awaiting trial for an indecent assault upon a colored woman, employed as a servant in a family in Weehawken. The offence was committed early in November. They conveyed a woman's apparel into the jail to him, which he put on and walked out without discovery. He is yet at large.

### Killed by a Horse.

A lad twelve years of age, named George E. Pray, son of Ephraim Pray, of Jersey City, was found on Wednesday afternoon in his father's stable, lying in a state of insensibility under the feet of the horse. He died at midnight. His skull was fractured.

### Suicide.

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, who cut his throat at Morrison's Hotel, in the City of Hudson, on Monday night, died during Tuesday night. He undertook on Tuesday to hang himself, being determined to accomplish self-destruction.

### New Masonic Lodge.

A new Lodge of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, has been organized in Jersey City. It is entitled "Enterprise" Lodge.

☞ Rev. Mr. Verrinder, the Jersey City Missionary, reports that during December, 3,341 tracts were distributed. The receipts to the relief fund were $10, which was disbursed. Clothing was also contributed and distributed.

## THE SLAVE TROUBLES IN TENNESSEE.

### Action of the Clarksville Committee of Safety—The Slaveholders Sharply Censured.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) *Jeffersonian* publishes the following resolutions, adopted by the Committee of Safety which was appointed in that place to investigate the causes of the recent negro troubles, and to suggest a remedy:

The committee appointed by the citizens of Clarksville to investigate the truth of the threatened insurrection of the negroes in this vicinity, to allay improper excitement, and to guard the community against danger, deem it appropriate to the occasion that we should give publicity to the following resolutions which have met our unanimous approval, and we recommend them as precautionary measures, which if followed will in our opinion, avert every danger and give perfect security to the citizens:

*Resolved*, That we recommend to our city and county authorities to suppress in the future, all assemblages of negroes under any pretext whatever, at frolics, balls, benevolent societies, or at public worship, where negro preachers officiate as preachers; and that our Ministers of the Gospel be requested to suspend absolutely, their habit of preaching to the negroes on occasions separate from their ordinary preaching as Ministers of the Gospel. Our churches are large enough for our whole population, white and black. We deem all such meetings, for negro preaching alone, improper; that they degenerate into unlawful assemblies, and are otherwise productive of incalculable mischief.

*Resolved*, That the owners of negroes ought not to give orders for their negroes to get buggies and carriages for pleasure on the Sabbath, or on any occasion whatever, and that it is the sense of this Committee, that the owners of livery stables in Clarksville ought not to hire horses and buggies to negroes; even when their masters permit it; for the reason that such indulgence to negroes promotes insubordination amongst the slaves, and stimulates feelings wholly inconsistent with their duty to their masters, and the subordinate position they should occupy in reference to white people. It is further the sense of this Committee that our merchants and traders ought to abstain absolutely from dealing with the negroes, unless by the express permission of their masters; and on no account ought they to sell them firearms, ammunition, or other weapons, with or without their owners consent, if any should be so indiscreet as to grant it.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, the present evils that affect us are mainly to be attributed to the late *Presidential* canvass, not meaning to cast more blame on this, than on that political party, we condemn the public discussion of all questions touching negro slavery, before crowds of people, in the hearing of vast multitudes of negroes. We further think *Slaveholders are guilty of gross folly, when they permit their negroes to go to barbecues and other public gatherings, where public speakers of the one party or the other, discuss those delicate subjects of negro slavery, the true bearing of which they do not comprehend, and where they imbibe crude and disjointed notions of freedom, which only imperil the safety of the white, and the certain destruction of the black race.*

*Resolved*, That we call upon our city authorities to take strong measures to prevent negroes passing to and from the Iron Works; from spending Christmas holidays in our town, and especially from staying a single night in the corporation, unless their masters reside here. In case, however, such negroes' wives live in town, he will be permitted to stay here, provided he has a pass from his master, which is recognized of indorsed by the owner of his wife; and that they increase the day and night watch in each ward in the city, during this period, at the expense of the Corporation. We further earnestly recommend to our whole population in the town and county to abolish the usage of giving to their servants Christmas holidays. It is a usage more honored in the breach than the observance, for the reason that it breeds idleness and encourages dissipation amongst the negroes, impairs their health and corrupts their morals. It would be a blessing to them to be kept constantly employed, as a protection against the evils engendered by idleness, and a decided comfort to us, as affording exemption against the petty larcenies and the bacchanalian broils that always disgrace the Christmas week, during which time we hope additional pains will be bestowed by our citizens to prevent negroes from getting whisky, and that all saloons and liquor shops be closed till after New-Year, if not forever.

*Resolved*, That, though the Committee may adjourn from day to day, it will not disband till we are sure the community are safe from the troubles that caused our organization, and to secure this end we invoke the aid of our city authorities, the strong arm of the law, and the sincere coöperation of all good citizens.

*Resolved*, That we advise the people of every civil district in the country to organize a Vigilant Patrol of twenty men, under the command of a captain, who by turns shall patrol their respective districts by day and night until the present excitement is allayed. By these precautionary measures we seek to create no alarm, but to allay it, and if this advice is followed, all danger will be averted. In caution there is safety.

*Resolved*, For the future negroes shall not be permitted to hire their own time, as it is called, under any pretext whatever, or be suffered to remain in town if it is attempted, and we pledge ourselves to enforce the law against all persons who, in this respect, shall attempt to evade it. The evils growing out of such practices are too great to be tolerated any longer, nor will it be permitted that captains or other officers of steamboats shall hire negroes at night about the town, to assist in loading and unloading their boats at the wharf or landing, except they have the written permission of their masters. The negroes invariably return to their masters next day, if not drunk, broken down and unfit for service.

*Resolved*, That we recommend in the appointment of patrol in the town and country, the strictest attention be paid to the selection of men of character and prudence, and that masters be requested to keep their negroes upon their own premises as much as possible, till the excitement in the public mind is allayed, and this as well to prevent the destruction of the slaves by imprudent men, as to prevent combination and concert on the part of the slaves, should they entertain any improper design.

(Signed.) G. A. HENRY, Ch'n.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. M. STEWART, | G. A. HARREL, |
| JNO. M'KEAGE, | WM. LUTER, |
| WM. A. QUARLES, | WM. M. SHELTON, |
| WM. E. NEWELL, | CAVE JOHNSON, Sr., |
| BRYCE STEWART, | H. F. BEAUMONT, |
| F. A. HANNUM, | WM. A. FORBES, |
| JOSHUA ELDER, | C. H. SMITH, |
| J. O. SHACKELFORD, | JO. M. DYE. |
| LARKIN BRADLEY, | |

Terrible Cold—Suffering and Death at the West.—We have before given some accounts of suffering and death at the West, in consequence of the intense cold. The Galena *Courier* of Dec. 27, says that on the Saturday night previous, near Monticello, a man, three women, and a child were frozen to death, in going home, under the following circumstances: Returning from a neighbor's with a pair of horses and sleigh, they got off the road, and in crossing a hollow, the horses became detached from the sleigh and ran off—leaving the parties in snow from five to eight feet deep. The people not returning, on Tuesday morning the neighbors collected, and after a long search, the woman and child were found in a willow thicket, covered with blankets, and with a large quantity of snow over them, *all dead*. The man was found, without his hat, frozen to death, about a quarter of a mile from the women, and within forty rods of his own house.

### Democratic Speculations—The New Editor of the Washington Union.
*From the Albany Atlas and Argus.*

The rumor is current, [illegible] that Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, is to succeed Judge Nicholson, as editor of the Washington Union. We are quite certain that we are not mistaken, when we say that Mr. Appleton's accession to the post named, will be received with satisfaction by the entire Democratic Party of the Union. He is a gentleman of fine talents, familiar with public life—having been in Congress, and served as Secretary of Legation at London, while Mr. Buchanan was Minister—accustomed to editorial service, as the conductor of the Eastern Argus, a paper of decided ability and influence; and above all, as a qualification for the position which rumor assigns him, possesses urbanity and prudence. He is well understood to enjoy in a high degree the esteem and confidence of the incoming President.

We have seen the idea suggested, in some quarters, that the *Union* would have a Northern and Southern editor, with a view of securing the confidence and representing the views of Democrats of both sections of the nation. This, in our judgment, would be a new and original mode of committing suicide. The very idea is on the assumption that there is a difference of opinion between Democrats North and South, and that the same division should find its way into the columns of the *Union*, or should, by timidity and compromise, emasculate the paper and deprive it of all editorial independence and vigor. If there is any such difference as the idea of two editors with different geographical locations assumes, it furnishes an irresistible argument for placing the responsibility of the editorial control in a single person, whose ability and discretion may be relied on to give a paper a unity of purpose and consistency of tone indispensable to efficiency and usefulness. But, in truth, there is no such difference. The Democratic Party of the whole Union stands upon a common platform, and the one mission of an Administration paper at Washington, with editors selected geographically, and upon the balance-of-power theory, [illegible] where, with a single editor, having the whole responsibility, it could not gain admission. We venture to predict with great confidence that, if the rumor of Mr. Appleton's accession to the editorial control of the *Union* turns out to be well founded, the Democratic Party will have no occasion to regret that the paper was committed to his sole responsibility.

### A Pennsylvania Editor's Wife Chasing her Husband's Sweetheart.
*From the Easton (Penn.) Express, Jan. 7.*

A gentleman just down from Mauch Chunk informs us that a desperate and sad affair transpired in that borough on Monday afternoon last, the circumstances of which are briefly as follows: The wife of the editor of the *Carbon Democrat*, who, by the way, is a most estimable lady, it appears, has been for a long period annoyed by the disloyalty of her husband, and has reason to feel an intense and bitter hate toward a female by the name of Mary [illegible], residing in or about Easton. In a word, her domestic happiness has been sacrificed by her false husband to an unholy intimacy kept up with the aforementioned female, and on last Monday she determined to put an end to her troubles by taking the life of Miss [illegible], who happened at the time to be in Mauch Chunk, stopping at the American Hotel. Resolved upon this course, she armed herself with a pistol and proceeded to the hotel, where she was shown Miss [illegible], upon whom she made a sudden and desperate assault, in the presence of the landlady. Fortunately for the object of her hate she was unable to draw the pistol instantly, and from excitement and the struggle to detain Miss [illegible], she fainted. Recovering, however, she threw the pistol after her, and followed her to the landing below, where some gentlemen, attracted by the screams of the female, interfered and terminated the affray. Subsequently the outraged wife appeared at the hotel again with a large knife, evidently intending another attempt to [illegible] upon the destroyer of her peace.

The indignation of the community [illegible] the provocative of the desperate affray, which was only prevented from terminating in a melancholy catastrophe by a mere trifle, was intense and earnest, and would have doomed him to a summary and severe punishment had he been found in town.

State Officers of Florida.—The Legislature of Florida adjourned on Saturday, the 27th ult. Before adjourning, the following officers were elected: F. L. Villepigue, Secretary of State; M. D. Papy, Attorney General; T. W. Brevard, Comptroller; C. H. Austin, Treasurer; Wm. Scott, Clerk of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Savage.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
New-York, Thursday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls, [illegible]; Pots, $7 81¼@$7 87½ ⅌ 100 lb.

COFFEE—The demand is slightly advancing; prices are very firm. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12¼c.; Rio, [illegible] 11½c., and St. Domingo at 10⅜c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Parties differ about prices. Supply reduced; sales, less extensive.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Middling | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| Middling Fair | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | 14 | 14¼ |
| Fair | 14 | 14¼ | 14½ | 14¾ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and heavy,—with sales reported since our last of about 6,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | [illegible] |
| Straight State | [illegible] |
| Favorite and Extra State | [illegible] |
| Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake | [illegible] |
| Common to Good Superfine Ohio | [illegible] |
| Fancy Michigan | [illegible] |
| Extra Michigan | [illegible] |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio | [illegible] |
| Fancy Genesee | [illegible] |
| Extra Genesee | [illegible] |
| Extra Missouri | [illegible] |

Canadian rules quiet, at former rates. Superfine to extra commands from [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; [illegible] bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern remains heavy and languid. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at [illegible] for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, and is depressed, at [illegible] for Jersey, [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings [illegible] in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, [illegible] ⅌ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature, sales having transpired since our last of about 14,[illegible] bushels including very good Western white at [illegible]; Prime Western red at $1 [illegible]; Southern white at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at [illegible] ⅌ bushel. [illegible] bushels were sold within the range. Oats are saleable and firm at [illegible] for Ohio and Lake; [illegible] for State; [illegible] for Jersey; and [illegible] for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in pretty good demand, and is quoted at [illegible] for inferior to choice, ⅌ bushel; 11,000 bushels found buyers within this range. Barley Malt commands [illegible] ⅌ bushel; Corn is in very moderate request at drooping prices. There were sales reported to-day of only about [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for unsound; [illegible] for mixed, [illegible] for new Southern Yellow; [illegible] for new Southern White, and [illegible] for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 750 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use, ⅌ 100 lb.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet steady, at from [illegible]. Old rule dull and nominal, at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 75 tons Scotch Pig at $30 [illegible], usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at steady prices—[illegible] for Common, and $1 00 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, [illegible]; Porto Rico, [illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, [illegible]; and Clayed Cuba, [illegible] for sour and sweet, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We can report no very important movement in this line, to-day.

OILS—Are generally inactive at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at, however, somewhat irregular prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 575 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for old Mess; [illegible] for new do., and $17 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. No old Prime offering. Cut Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, [illegible] ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from [illegible] ⅌ lb. Lard is improving. The transactions since our last reach about 800 bbls. and tcs., fair to Prime, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 750 bbls., at [illegible] for new Prime; [illegible] for Country Mess; [illegible] for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and [illegible] for extra do. do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is saleable and steady at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is very firm [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for common to very good State, and [illegible] for prime to very choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 150 tcs., common to choice, at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lb.

SUGARS—The demand is moderately active; prices show no noticeable change. The sales reported since our last include about 150 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from [illegible] ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 15,000 lb. prime, at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired to-day of about 215 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The enhanced claims of ship-owners, and the cold weather, were against a lively business. The engagements were moderate, [illegible]. For Liverpool: Cotton, [illegible]; Grain, [illegible] ⅌ bushel; Rosin, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; and Heavy Goods [illegible] ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

[illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., [illegible] AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT, available in any part of the world.

[illegible] VANDERHOOF, [illegible] COMMISSION BROKER, No. [illegible] William-st.

[illegible]

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 9, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars (\$5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, of which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of January, and opened on the 2nd. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and [illegible]-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday of January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 3 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board. J. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—(EASTERN DIVISION)—OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.—The new Construction Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery, in exchange for the Second Mortgage Bonds, on and after the 12th inst. Holders of the old Bonds will please present them, with all unpaid Coupons, at this office, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 15 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustee of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 15 William-st., to the 15th inst. J. R. WARING, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Dec. 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company, for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. [illegible] MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Cleveland, [illegible].—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 29, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office [illegible], on MONDAY, the 19th day of January next, from 11 to 2 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date [illegible]) having about [illegible] years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed. AMASA S. FOSTER.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1865, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and certificates on Chicago, and make collections in the principal cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago advised by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 19th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at [illegible]. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counsellor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—Advances made upon merchandise, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating for a note drawn by me for \$100, dated Feb. 19, 1856, for twelve months, payable to John P. [illegible]. TALBOT MURDEN. Jan. 7, 1857.

## DIVIDENDS

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 2d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive. C. K. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this Institution have ordered a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent., and five (5) per cent. per annum to be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, payable on and after the 19th of January. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. By order. E. J. BROWN, President. A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. *The funds of this institution are securely invested* in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO., Terre Haute, Dec. 17, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the six months ending Nov. 30, payable in cash.

Also ordered that an extra Dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT. be made, payable in the Stock of the Company to the Stockholders registered on the books of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856. Fractional shares to be paid in cash.

Eastern stockholders will be paid, and receive their *Stock Certificates, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company*, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 6th day of January, 1857. SILAS WOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS CO. have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon their working capital out of their net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st. Transfer books closed. By order of the Board. L. P. CRANE, Secretary. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. until that date. By order of the Board. New-York, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

IRVING BANK—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the six months ending this day will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 10th day of January. The transfer book will be closed to that day. By order of the Board. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF WELLS, FARGO & Co. have declared a dividend of five per cent. on their capital Stock (\$600,000) out of the earnings previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after 15th inst., at their office, No. 82 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from 12th to 16th inst. By order of the Board. JAN. 7, 1857. T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 3d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the past 6 months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Cincinnati, July 3, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, was this day declared by the Trustees, payable to the Stockholders in the City of New-York on the 20th inst. G. W. RICE, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. at the office No. 7 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec'y. New-York, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th. HUBERT GIROUX, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on demand. D. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1857. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th of January. By order of the Board. Dec. 30, 1856. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 24, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 5th day of January next. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

## BANK NOTICES.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan 1, 1857.

DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of \$5 to \$500, and of five per cent. on all sums over \$500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January. All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from \$5 to \$500; 5 per cent. on sums over \$500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from \$1 to \$500. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will commence interest from the first. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1857.—The MONTGOMERY COUNTY BANK (Banking Association) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintend't.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent. on sums over \$500.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHARLES MILLS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from \$1 to \$500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | [illegible] |
| Overdrafts | | [illegible] |
| Due from Banks | | [illegible] |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | \$21,[illegible] | |
| Due from Brokers | | |
| Real Estate | | |
| Specie | | 12,404 52 |
| Cash items, viz.: Checks on other Banks | | 26,063 49 |
| Stocks | | 150,114 98 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | | |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | | 7,317 00 |
| Bills of Suspended Banks | | |
| Loss and Expense Account | | 2,012 12 |
| Total | | \$491,193 12 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | \$170,300 00 |
| Circulation Registered | \$131,907 | |
| Circulation not Registered | | |
| Less Notes on hand | 8,954 | 122,953 00 |
| Profits | | 8,281 24 |
| Due to Banks | | 93 |
| Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks | | |
| Due Treasurer of the State of New-York | | |
| Due Depositors on demand | | 188,996 11 |
| Amount Due, not included under either the above heads | | |
| Dividends unpaid | | 961 75 |
| Total | | \$491,193 12 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1857. RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK—On Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | \$1,73[illegible] 45 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,607 68 |
| Due from Banks | | 99,167 26 |
| Due from Directors of the Bank | \$69,700 00 | |
| Due from Brokers | 12,400 00 | |
| Real Estate | | 80,751 61 |
| Specie | | 81,760 03 |
| Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other Banks payable on presentation | | 246,473 37 |
| Stocks, \$223,511 17; Promissory Notes, \$— | | 223,511 17 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | | 12,000 00 |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | | 48,798 00 |
| Bills of Suspended Banks | | 300 00 |
| Loss and Expense Account | | 23,487 81 |
| Total | | \$2,586,820 15 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | \$1,000,000 00 |
| Circulation Registered | \$193,490 00 | |
| Less Notes on hand | 45,960 00 | 147,530 00 |
| Profits | | 67,426 95 |
| Due to Banks | | 563,662 72 |
| Due Treasurer of the State of New-York | | 22,466 48 |
| Due Depositors on demand | | 784,557 45 |
| Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, (unclaimed dividends,) | | 1,166 50 |
| Total | | \$2,586,820 15 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.*—D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, an associated bank located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of *the said bank has been and is transacted at the location* aforesaid.

(Signed,)
D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1857. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 12. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 THIRD-AVENUE—All sums of \$1,000 and under, deposited in this Bank on or before 15th January next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of \$500 and under, 6 per cent. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

## INSURANCE.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM No. 266 Pearl and No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 37 Wall-st., (Corner of Jauncey Court.)

Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor. BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings,) CASH CAPITAL \$500,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JOSEPH WALKER, | WILLIAM F. MOTT, |
| JOHN HALSEY, | EDWARD WOOD, |
| ROBT. L. CASE, | WM. DENNISTOUN, |
| WM. H. HUSSEY, | EDMUND W. CORLIES, |
| EDWARD WILLETS, | CHAS. E. PARKER, |
| JOHN D. WARREN, | CHARLES ELY, |
| WM. M. ABBATT, | WM. BIRDSALL, Jr., |
| EDWARD MERRITT, | SMITH LAWRENCE, |
| HENRY BARROW, | JOSEPH LAWRENCE, |
| EDWARD HAIGHT, | R. M. WHITLOCK, |
| JAMES G. GARNER, | SAMUEL C. PAXSON, |
| RICHARD P. BRUFF, | D. CROMWELL, |
| S. T. VALENTINE, | E. J. DONNELL, |
| JOHN R. WILLIS, | GEORGE B. BEYER, |
| ROBT. L. MURRAY, | DAVID B. KEELER, |
| WM. ALLEN BUTLER, | EDW'D CROMWELL, |
| L. B. WYMAN, | MATT'W MITCHELL, |
| JOHN ALLEN, | GEO. R. GRINNELL. |

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 26 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings).

Cash Capital..........\$200,000,
ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thos. A. Emmet, | Jno. M. Furman, | Benj. C. Townsend, |
| David Millikin, | P. A. Hegeman, | Robert Le Roy, |
| Geo. M. Grovers, | J. Thompson, | Elisha E. Morgan, |
| Gabriel Mead, | Wm. Birdsall, | F. Cousinery, |
| Jas. M. Wilson, | C. M. Connolly, | S. W. Gaines, |
| S. A. Warner, | R. C. Burlarge, | Archd. T. Finn, |
| Ira Smith, | Israel Corse, | G. Griswold, Jr., |
| P. P. Rodocanachi, | Fred. G. Swan, | Edwin Thorne, |
| A. J. Cipriani, | Louis J. Belloni, | James K. Pell, |
| E. Whitehouse, | John Randall, | Robt. Emmet, Jr. |
| Arthur Leary, | Charles Tuttle, | David Logan, |
| Richard Hardt. | C. L. Beckmann, | David Jones. |

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL \$250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh Laing, | Silas Bronson, | G. A. Townsend, |
| C. W. Lawrence, | E. R. Eno, | Don A. Cushman, |
| E. Townsend, | John Watson, | U. J. Smith, |
| C. R. Swords, | Jos. W. Corlies, | Alfred Willis, |
| Ellis Willis, | Samuel Willets, | S. L. H. Ward, |
| Stuart C. Marsh, | Wm. K. Strong, | Robert M. Bruce, |
| John Penfold, | S. T. Nicoll, | J. S. Boyd, |
| John Compton, | Geo. Griswold, Jr., | A. Y. Delvalle, |
| D. Henry Haight, | Noah S. Hunt, | Henry S. Leverich, |
| Jos. Lawrence, | Thomas Small, | L. Turnure. |
| L. S. Suarez, | J. H. Ransom, | |

JAMES B. AMES, Jr. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-STREET, New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE, on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Richard J. Smith, | William Miles, | Cyrus C. Loutrel, |
| Thomas Morton, | C. S. Parsons, | H. Blydenburgh, |
| T. H. Burger, | Calvin Condit, | Jas. S. Libby, |
| Henry David, | Timothy Dwight, | D. Collamore, |
| Chas. Jenkins, | H. P. Liscomb, | Wm. Ebbets, |
| Wm. M. Tweed, | A. W. Rose, | B. McFeely, |
| J. W. Brown, | Nelson Sammis, | M. H. Smith, Jr., |
| Edward E. Cowles, | Chas. C. White, | J. M. Whitney, |
| James Neeves, | Nathan Worley, | J. Windmuller, |
| Abram Wakeman, | Jas. Miller, | B. A. Mayereau, |
| Wm. M. Dodge, | Samuel Sleek, | W. H. Montanyea, |
| R. G. Hatfield, | Washington Mills, | Wm. Vanname, |
| E. H. Nichols, | Addington Reed, | Wm. A. Cumings, |
| | D. B. Whitney. | |

And at a subsequent meeting, RICHARD J. SMITH, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

## PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

LIQUOR LABELS—FOR GINS, BRANDIES, Rums, Wines, &c. New styles, just published and for sale by F. L. DANFORTH, Label Publisher and Job Printer, No. 53 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

## MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely Vegetable Remedy combines in itself the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price \$1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

*Sold by* Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

*TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local* debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all *physical impediments vanish like magic before its influ*ence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

*TRIESEMAR* No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price \$3 each, or four cases in one for \$9, which saves \$3; and in \$27 cases, whereby there is a saving of \$9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Beware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all venereal, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 343 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 389 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotel if necessary.

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price \$1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, \$1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Cured Judge Birdsall of a most painful neuralgic rheumatism, that had confined him to the house for six weeks; other remedies failed. The Plasters gave him relief so that he went to his office the next day. For lameness of all kinds and diseased lungs. For sale by druggists generally. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor, No. 308 Hudson-st., New-York.

SPERMATORRHEA OR NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS CAN BE CURED—Nature has provided a remedy. That remedy I have discovered. This is no "Medical Treatise," no "Curative Instrument," no "humbug." Sent on receipt of one shilling or four stamps. Address Box No. 390, Middletown, New-York.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—STEERAGE PASSAGE, \$35. The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur, are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

| To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit. | | To San Juan del Norte. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | \$175 | First Cabin | \$75 |
| Second Cabin | 125 | Second Cabin | 50 |
| Steerage | 75 | Steerage | 25 |

For freight or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

## REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Merchants' Bank Buildings, No. 42 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 50 Exchange-place.

## [illegible]

THE [illegible] LINE OF [illegible] STEAMERS [illegible]:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, \$130; in second do., \$75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, \$325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, Jan. 3 | 1857 | Wednesday, Jan. 7 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Jan. 17 | 1857 | Wednesday, Jan. 21 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Jan. 31 | 1857 | Wednesday, Feb. 4 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Feb. 14 | 1857 | Wednesday, Feb. 18 | 1857 |
| Saturday, March 14 | 1857 | Wednesday, March [illegible] | 1857 |
| Saturday, April 11 | 1857 | Wednesday, April 1 | 1857 |
| Saturday, May 9 | 1857 | Wednesday, April [illegible] | 1857 |
| Saturday, May 23 | 1857 | Wednesday, May 27 | 1857 |
| Saturday, June 6 | 1857 | Wednesday, June 10 | 1857 |
| Saturday, June 20 | 1857 | Wednesday, June 24 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 4 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 8 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 18 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 22 | 1857 |

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, \$130; Second Cabin Passage, \$75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, \$110; Second Cabin Passage, \$60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York........Wednesday, Jan. 21.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.......Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'nsday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG......Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW........Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, \$75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, \$30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, \$130; second cabin, \$75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, *inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or* stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers *would be secured.* Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. PODGIE, will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 40 North River.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| In First Cabin | \$75 |
| In Second Cabin | 50 |
| In Steerage | 30 |

No freight taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

## RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 196 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 29, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare \$1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland at 2:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 5 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare \$3; 12 M., \$2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (\$17 and \$13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 9:50 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:40 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

[illegible]

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO., [illegible] Jan. 9, at 11½ A. M., at the salesrooms [illegible] Park-row, [illegible]

[illegible] the attention of the trade in particular, and the housekeeping public in general, is especially directed to this sale.

W. S. MELLOR & Co., Auctioneers.

BY W. S. MELLOR.—THIS DAY, [illegible] Jan. 9, at 11½ A. M., at the salesrooms [illegible] Park-row, auction sale of three fine sleighs and [illegible], two fine sets of silver-mounted double harness, four single do., one second-hand [illegible], a fine collection of new and second-hand fur robes, [illegible] which will be sold peremptorily as above, to close consignments.

W. S. MELLOR & Co., Auctioneers.

BY W. S. MELLOR.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 9, at 10½ A. M., at the salesroom Nos. 12 and 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, six fine rosewood piano-fortes by different makers. Also, two second-hand grand piano-fortes in good order. Also, two fine six-octave melodeons, made by Prince, and warranted.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unimproved Coal Land. Said tracts are situated 3½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 399 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 97 acres, 12 perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 186 acres, 141 perches; Apple Tract, 34 acres, 13 1-2 perches; Garey Tract, 85 acres, 55½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line, by the Railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 3 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Dec. 17, 1856.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ELIZUR WARD and JOHN H. GILBERT against MATTHEW H. NACE, [illegible] Cornelius Dubois, Joseph B. Varnum, [illegible], Charles T. Gilbert, Caleb A. Colquitt, [illegible], Alexander H. Grant, Richard D. Wood, Thomas [illegible], James McChesney, Charles R. Drummond, [illegible], Ferdinand H. Beck, Hugo Ashburner, and [illegible].—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, or to either of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1856. J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. n26-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—JOTHAM G. MERRILL and JOHN M. PERKINS against JOSEPH W. BEN WEBB.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 5, 1856. F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1856. d5-law6wF* F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—THOSEA WEBSTER against ANDREW J. SNYDER, Rose Quin the mother, and Thomas Quin, Hugh Quin, Isabella Quin, Mary Quin, Catharine Quin, brothers and sisters of John Quin, late of Williamsburg, deceased, James Moore and Francis McQuade, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.—Summons for Relief.—To each and every of the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the County Clerk's Office, of Kings County, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on him at his office, No. 341 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1856. JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. n28-law7wF

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—NICHOLAS PFEIFFER, Executor of PETER PFEIFFER, deceased.—Surrogate's order to Limit Creditors.—Dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1856.—On application of the above-named executor, it is ordered that said executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days be advertised in the same in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* and New-York *Daily Times*, for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of time, after such public notice has been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executor. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate. d12-law2mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 326 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, } Executors.
ABRAHAM McBRIDE, }
JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.
n28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 182 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856. OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed. s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENTS BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 216 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1856.

HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator.
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.
o10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 279 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.

MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.
au22-law6mF* MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 101 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.

BARTOLOME BLANCO, } Executors.
W*o8-law6m SALVADOR CHAPPELL, }

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF WILLIAM MARLOW.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of WILLIAM MARLOW, lately doing business in Grand-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, Eastern District,) to present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, assignee of said MARLOW, at the store of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 233 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1856. JOHN ABENDROTH, Assignee of WM. MARLOW, No. 233 Water-st., New-York.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—In consequence of the ice in James' River, the ROANOKE will not leave for the above ports on Saturday, 10th inst. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

## EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—E. G. ROMEALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 9th, 13th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway. Office in Havana, No. 8 Mercaderes-st.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. [illegible] SMITH, Sec'y.

## Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

### COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATION BY THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The ancient Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, celebrated last night, according to custom, the Forty-Second Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

A brilliant ball, followed by an elegant supper, was selected as the appropriate medium whereby to recall Jackson's splendid triumph, and perpetuate the patriotic memories which naturally associate themselves with that great event.

The ball-room of old Tammany was specially fitted up for the occasion, and adorned in a style befitting such a festival.

The walls were completely tapestried with the national colors, over which were hung innumerable banners, interspersed with inscriptions, pictures and portraits. The ceiling was festooned with the national colors, the orchestra was draped with them, the doors were decked with them, and everything susceptible of ornament was enfolded in them. The monotony was relieved, however, and the general effect heightened by the pictorial embellishments which were tastefully arranged on the walls. On one side was an immense picture of the battle of New-Orleans. On the opposite wall was an emblematic representation of Liberty smiling on the oppressed nationalities of the old world, who are being introduced to her favorable consideration by Columbia. Each of the States was represented by her coat of arms. An excellent portrait of Jackson adorned the orchestra. A warning against geographical parties hung near. Several portraits of other political celebrities, contemporaneous with him or with ourselves, were scattered here and there over the walls. Magnificent convex mirrors hung over the mantelpieces. Several flattering allusions to the election of Buchanan varied the decorations on the upper end of the room. The entire ornamentation, in fine, was tastefully devised, the coup d'oeil imposing, and the general arrangements admirable.

The company was large—probably numbering three hundred ladies and gentlemen—and the *personnel* brilliant.

The ball, under the direction of Mr. Taylor as master of the ceremonies, opened at 9 o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until an early hour this morning. At 12½ o'clock the invited guests and officers of the Society withdrew to the supper-room, where a bounteous table was spread for their special accommodation. Col. Delavan presided.

In rising to initiate this department of the evening's festivities, he said:

Gentlemen: The Society has received many letters from various distinguished guests from all parts of the United States, regretting their inability to be present with us this evening. They are from Ex-President Martin Van Buren; Hon. James M. Buchanan, of Maryland; Hon. Philip Allen, United States Senate; Hon. George E. Pugh, United States Senate; Governor Wise, of Virginia; Hon. John Kelly, M. C., of New-York; Hon. A. E. Maxwell, M. C.; Hon. Jas. A. Stewart, M. C., of Maryland; Hon. Joseph Lane, M. C., of Oregon; Hon. William B. Maclay, M. C. elect of New-York; Hon. Israel T. Hatch, M. C. elect of Erie County, N. Y.; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Hon. John Wheeler, M. C., of New-York; Hon. John A. Dix; Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, of Huntington, L. I.; Hon. J. K. Paulding, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Hon. James T. Pratt, Rocky Hill, Conn.; Hon. David L. Seymour, Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Greene C. Bronson; Hon. Colin M. Ingersoll, New-Haven, Conn.; Hon. Harry Hibbard, of New-Hampshire; Hon. John J. Peck, Syracuse, N. Y.; Hon. Samuel Wells, Portland, Me.; Hon. John G. Wright, Schenectady, N. Y.; Hon. Horatio S. Cutting, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. T. A. Osborn, Mayville, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. W. Reeve, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. B. Shaw, Walden, N. Y.; Hon. Frederick Follet, Batavia, N. Y.; Hon. H. J. Raymond, &c., &c., &c.

With the above letters are some toasts offered, which I will read and drink to them in a lump and with a bumper.

By James Buchanan, of Maryland:

*The friends of the Union, North*—the friends of the Union, everywhere; they have fought the good fight, they have kept the National faith, and they have won for themselves an imperishable glory.

By Hon. H. Hibbard, of New-Hampshire:

*Our National Democracy*—As it merits, so it will ever command the affection of the people. The new "Republican" converts, as they merit so they will receive the condemnation due to false devotedness.

By Hon. John M. Krum, of St. Louis, Mo.:

*Andrew Jackson*—Honest, firm and patriotic; wisdom to direct and a will to execute—a noble example to his countrymen, whether on the battle field or in the councils of State.

By Purser J. George Harris, U. S. Navy:

*The Preservation of the Union*—It can be permanently insured only by an affectionate adherence to the indispensable compromises of the Federal Union.

By Sherman McLean, Niagara County, New-York:

*The Rivalry of Federalism*—In all its phases as well marked and as conspicuous as the triumphant victory achieved over it by our gallant Democracy.

By C. S. Franklin, New-York:

*James Buchanan*—The light of our Union. When on the 4th of March next it shall have been elevated to the apex of a nation's gratitude, its rays will fall, endowed with brilliancy and invigorating freshness, upon every State of our Confederacy. Attracted by its lustre, the down-trodden people of the Old World will be induced to seek a welcome and a refuge upon our happy shores.

By Thomas J. Smith, Washington, D. C.:

*Civil and Religious Liberty*—The glory of man.

By James Maher, Washington, D. C.:

*The Union*—General Jackson said it "must and shall be preserved." The people, in the election of James Buchanan, reiterated the glorious sentiment.

Gentlemen: The recurrence of another anniversary of the glorious Battle of New-Orleans has called us together this evening. It is well known to you that the Society of Tammany has for many years been in the habit of celebrating that glorious event—one that sheds so much lustre upon the annals of our beloved country. Although the great captain, warrior and statesman of that day has been taken from our midst, still his spirit is with us to cheer us on in the glorious cause of Democratic principles, of which he was the great exponent. I need but say that this Society (of which he was one of its most cherished members) pride themselves in cherishing his glorious deeds and emulating his bright examples. Gentlemen, as we have much intellectual business before us, I will not detain you with a long speech. So please fill your glasses for the first regular toast;

In the interval between the fourth and fifth regular toasts, Daniel E. Delevan, Esq., offered the following, which was drank amid rapturous applause:

*The Minister from Nicaragua, Don Fermin Ferrer, and the Government he represents*—May they cement the union of Anglo-American and Spanish-American Republics, even as the Isthmus of Nicaragua unites our double Continent, and brings into harmonious connection the Oceans that wash its opposite shores.

After the applause had ceased, Don Fermin Ferrer replied through an interpreter.

The following gentlemen replied to the toasts respectively:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—Memorable as the Anniversary of a Victory which drove from American soil the last foreign enemy that has set foot upon it—placed the volunteer soldier on the pinnacle of military fame, and brought into bold relief a citizen who secured equal glory upon American arms by his valor and skill, and upon American statesmanship by his wisdom and integrity.

Hon. W. H. Ludlow responded.

2. *The Memory of Andrew Jackson*—The profound and patriotic Statesman—the brilliant and successful Soldier—the true and faithful friend. Time, that proves all things, has conquered the prejudice of his most bitter opponents, and all unite with us in doing him honor.

Gen. Green, of Texas, responded.

3. *The President of the United States*—Elevated by the Democracy of the Union to the high trust of Chief Magistrate, he has justified their confidence, by protecting the rights of American citizens abroad, and their treasury at home.

Gen. Walbridge responded.

4. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, responded.

5. *The City of New-York*—The Commercial Capitol of the United States; a prodigy of progress, even in a country whose entire growth is almost miraculous. She is equally preëminent in the commanding force with which she sustains the Constitution and the Union, sending an able and united Democratic delegation to Congress and to the State Legislature, and filling with vigilant Democratic sentinels every post in the City and County Government.

John Van Buren responded.

6. *James Buchanan, the President elect*—Clear in intellect, mature in judgment, ready and fearless in danger, of unswerving patriotism and stainless private character; he has passed through the fiery furnace of Republican and Know-Nothing persecution without the smell of fire upon his garments. Thirty years of brilliant public service in the highest offices of State, furnish a sure guarantee that he will well and wisely administer the government of the country.

[illegible] responded.

7. *John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President elect*—An orator, a soldier, and a statesman, "without fear and without reproach." We welcome patriotic old Kentucky back to the Democratic ranks, under her young and gallant leader.

Gen. John C. Mather responded.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—Both have nobly [illegible] by their valor [illegible] heroism [illegible] the ocean with the blaze of our Naval victories—the battle of New-Orleans, and the series of splendid triumphs in Mexico, shed a like glory upon the American arms on land.

Gen. [illegible] responded.

9. *The Tammany Society*—Founded in 1789 on its own noble platform of "Civil and Religious Liberty, the Glory of Man," it has ever proved true to the memory and faith of its patriotic founders. Springing into existence simultaneously with the Constitution of the United States, and devoted to the strict construction of that sacred instrument, it has ever sternly resisted all attempts to violate any of its provisions, to subvert them to purposes of proscription or intolerance, to weaken or dissolve the Union they secure, or to trample upon their guarantee of equal rights to the confederated States, whatever may be their domestic institutions, and to all our citizens, whatever their religion and wherever their birth.

Hon. John Cochrane responded.

10. *The Memory of Lorenzo B. Shepard*, late Grand Sachem—Eminent as a lawyer, active and influential as a Democrat, beloved as a man.

Hon. Wm. McMurray responded.

11. *The National Victory of the 4th of November, 1856*—Accomplished through the Democratic organization and in the person of Democratic candidates, it excited the joy and warmed the hearts of patriots of all parties and lovers of Liberty everywhere, and prostrated domestic and foreign foes no less signally than the triumph at New-Orleans, which we celebrate to-night.

Geo. F. Thompson responded.

12. *An Incorruptible and enlightened Press*—The evidence and support of free institutions.

Mr. C. Swackhamer responded.

13. *Woman*—First and last on our lips, and always in our hearts.

The speeches elicited warm applause.

## MARINE ITEMS.

### Severe Weather—A Frost-Bitten Crew.

If there is any one at all incredulous as to the terribly severe weather now experienced by vessels coming in to this coast, he should have taken a look at the barkantine *Horace Beals*, yesterday lying at the pier foot of Maiden-lane. This vessel arrived, yesterday, from Alexandria, Va., deeply loaded with corn and flour. She is one mass of ice, from the end of her jibboom to the break of the quarter-deck; her bowsprit and headstays, and her forward rigging, ten feet from the deck, are literally loaded with ice, each brace or bowline being as large as a man's arm, and the shrouds and deadeyes as large as a barrel. She was once obliged to run into the Gulf Stream, to melt off the immense masses of ice that had accumulated upon her, and which made it impossible to work the ship. Four of the crew have been badly frost-bitten, one of them, "Wash Reeves," of Alexandria, Va., has his feet and toes so badly affected that it is feared it may make him a cripple for life. We saw the poor fellow and conversed with him on board; he has a family in Alexandria, and is anxious to go to them at once. We were sorry to notice that he had received no medical advice or assistance since his arrival. The hands of most of the crew are black and swollen from the effects of frost. The vessel was taken in tow by a tug below the Highlands, and brought to the City, when she was fallen in with by the tug. She was so much incased in ice not a rope could be used in working the vessel, and it was with great difficulty the crew were able to roll up and secure the sails.

A STEAM WHALER.

A screw steamship (according to the New-Bedford *Mercury*) is being fitted out at Providence for the northern whale fishery. Captain Sowle, formerly of the ship *Sea*, of Warren, R. I., is to command her.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore states that a large Eastern schooner is ashore on the *Man-of-War Shoals*.

A NEW VESSEL.

The bark *C. E. Tilton* is a new snug vessel of about 450 tons, built by Thomas A. Erskine, Sixteenth-street, for Messrs. Wakeman & Dimon, and is intended for the trade between Oregon and China. She is 134 feet long, 13 feet deep, and 31¼ feet beam, clipper model, rigged with double topsail yards. She is built with heavy white oak frame, with strong breast-hooks and apron of the same material; a heavy kelson, 26x14 inches, with upright stancheons strongly clamped to it and to the deck beams. There is a rise between the water ways, and plankshire of about 12 inches, and extra stancheon, forming bulwarks about four feet high. The stern cants are carried up from the kelson to plankshire, the same as the bow, which is a new improvement introduced by Mr. Erskine, and imparts great strength to what has hitherto been regarded as the weakest portion of the ship's frame. By this plan the old-fashioned stern frame above the transom is abolished, without in the least affecting the graceful curves required for that part of the ship.

Altogether she is one of the strongest vessels of her tonnage yet built in this City. She has clear decks, 90 feet in length, with poop cabin, and topgallant forecastle, so arranged that no water can penetrate into the men's quarters from the hawse pipes. This large deck room gives ample space for carrying the largest class spars, for which there is a growing trade between Oregon and China. Messrs. W. & D. carried the first cargo of this kind from Oregon to China in 1851.

She has first-rate cabin accommodations for ten passengers; price of passage $175 to Portland, Oregon. She will double Cape Horn in the most favorable season of the year, and Captain J. W. Briard, her commander, expects to make the passage in 110 days, which, judging from her model, she will easily accomplish. She is the only vessel now up for Oregon direct, and is about half loaded.

WIND, WEATHER, ETC.

The ship *Empress of the Seas*, from Callao, arrived on Wednesday night, dragged her anchor in the East River and is somewhat damaged by the ice. Her ensign was set, union down, when she was taken in tow by steamtugs *Huntress* and *Achilles*, and moored at Pier No. 37 East River.

Extract from a letter received by Messrs. Bird & Neilson, from Capt. Bennett, dated Barnegat, Jan. 5, about ship *New-York*, says: We arrived here last night, and came to off the ship. The sea rough and wind to the northwest. Went on board of ship; at work cutting decks, and have made a fine commencement; got out a lot of damaged goods, some coils rigging, and seven cases merchandise; got up purchases, and hoped in the morning to put some cargo on board of the schooner *Fidderman*. The last storm has not changed the position of the ship, and I think it will take a heavy storm to break her up, the railroad iron is all clear, and I hope to get a good cargo of it before the ship breaks up. About 140 pieces Rosewood has been saved from the British Bark *Tasso*.

The steam-tugs *W. H. Webb* and *Achilles* were not successful in getting off the ship *Cultivator*. She will discharge more of her cargo. She leaks some to-day, and is cut into by the ice.

The Oldenburg bark *Union*, from Bremen, anchored in the North River, dragged her anchor and had her rudder carried away by the ice; she is also badly cut. She was towed into a pier at Jersey City by steam-tug *Huntress*.

The following is the cargo of the ship *Cultivator*: 21,165 bushels corn, 8,131 bushels wheat, 1,562 barrels flour, 137 tierces rice, 636 boxes bacon, 180 boxes cheese, 365 tierces, 375 barrels lard, 968 bales cotton, 58 tons fustic, 226 tons logwood, and 41 hhds. and 25 tierces tobacco.

The bark *Flight*, for Savannah, is ashore back of Governors' Island, carried there by the ice.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### $500 for a Portrait of Mayor Wood.

Mr. C. L. Elliott is engaged in painting a half-length portrait of Mayor Wood, and will have it finished in the course of a few weeks. The subject is represented standing with left hand resting on the hip—an attitude supposed best to express the Mayor's predominant traits of character. On Wednesday evening a resolution was presented in the Board of Councilmen and referred, directing the purchase of this portrait when completed at a price not exceeding $500—to be placed in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The full-length portraits of ex-Govs. Bouck and Hunt, and the half-length of ex-Mayor Kingsland, already there, are the work of this same artist. A painter has a broad field to select from in getting up a likeness of His Honor. Between the *Tribune's* Mayor and the *Journal of Commerce's*, between the Mayor that used to be shown up in Herrick's *Atlas* and the favorite of the New-York boys at the last election, it will be difficult to portray a face that somebody won't say is like.

### Chamber of Commerce.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening in Clinton Hall, P. Perit in the Chair, Mr. A. Leary, Secretary, *pro tem.* The meeting was larger than usual.

The following gentleman were elected members of the Chamber: Henry R. Worthington, Henry Nesmith. Mr. John P. Fabian was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration. A communication was received and read from Senator Fish, stating that he had presented their memorial to the Senate in relation to Diamond Reef, and that it had been referred to the Committee on Commerce. J. De Peyster Ogden, from the Committee on Harbor Improvements, made a report, which was accepted, and after some remarks was laid on the table.

In allusion to some portions of the Report, Mr. Schauwen, of the firm of [illegible] & Allen, remarked, that the recommendation of the Committee would allow the Brooklyn people to extend their exterior line 400 feet, while no extension was allowed on the New-York side. The dock of the New-York Novelty Works was required to be dredged out and then there was but 17 to 20 feet of water, whilst in Brooklyn they have from 30 to 40 feet. The gist of the whole question was, whether we should give to Long Island from Hunter's Point to the Navy Yard from 30 to 40 feet of water, and take away from ourselves the power to build or launch a ship. The *Adriatic* lay a-ground at every low water. These remarks were made out of order, the question not being on the adoption of the Report, and the speaker sat down.

The following report was adopted after considerable discussion and amendment:

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

*Rates of Commissions Recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, to be charged where no express agreement to the contrary exist.*

| BANKING. | ₩ ct. |
|---|---|
| On purchase of Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, including the drawing of Bills for payment of same | 1 |
| On sale of Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, including remittances in bills and guarantee | 1 |
| On purchase or sale of Specie and Bullion | ½ |
| Remittances in Bills of Exchange | ½ |
| Remittances in Bills of Exchange, with guarantee | 1 |
| Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange | 1 |
| Collecting dividends on Stocks, Bonds, or other Securities | ½ |
| Collecting interest on Bonds and Mortgages | 1 |
| Receiving and paying moneys on which no other Commission is received | ½ |
| Procuring acceptance of Bills of Exchange payable in foreign countries | ½ |
| On issuing Letters of Credit to travelers, exclusive of foreign bankers' charge | 1 |
| Where Bills of Exchange are remitted for Collection and returned under protest for non-acceptance, or non-payment, the same Commissions are to be charged as though they were duly accepted and paid. | |
| GENERAL BUSINESS. | |
| On sales of domestic merchandise for cash 2½ per cent., and guarantee 2½ per cent. | 5 |
| On sales of foreign merchandise for cash 5 per cent., or on credit, including guarantee | 7½ |
| On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds in hand, on cost and charges | 2½ |
| Collecting delayed and litigated accounts | 5 |
| Effecting marine insurance, on amount insured | ½ |
| No commission to be charged for effecting insurance on property consigned. | |
| Landing and reshipping goods from vessels in distress—on value of invoice | 2½ |
| Landing and reshipping on specie and bullion | ½ |
| Receiving and forwarding merchandise entered at Custom-House, on invoice value 1 per cent., and on expenses incurred | 2½ |
| On consignments of merchandise withdrawn or reshipped full commissions are to be charged, to the extent of advances or responsibilities incurred, and one-half commission on the residue of the value. | |
| On giving bonds that passengers will not become a burden on the City—on the amount of the bonds | 2½ |
| The risk of loss by robbery, fire, (unless insurance be ordered,) theft, popular tumult, and all other unavoidable occurrence, is in all cases to be borne by the owners of the goods, provided due diligence has been exercised in the care of them. | |
| SHIPPING. | |
| On purchase or sale of vessels | 2½ |
| Disbursements and Outfit of Vessels, with funds in hand | 2½ |
| Procuring Freight and Passengers for Europe, East Indies, &c., in American vessels | 2½ |
| For the same in Foreign vessels | 5 |
| Procuring Freight and Passengers, coastwise | 5 |
| Collecting freight | 2½ |
| Collecting Insurance losses of all kinds | 2½ |
| Chartering vessels on amount of freight actual or estimated, to be considered as due when the Charter Parties are signed | 5 |
| But no Charter to be considered binding till a memorandum, or one of the copies of the Charter has been signed. On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases—on amount of liability | 2½ |

The foregoing Commissions to be exclusive of Brokerage, and every charge actually incurred.

ROYAL PHELPS, THOMAS TILESTON,
DUNNING DUER, CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
EDMNUND COFFIN.

The President announced that he had received from the Chamber, from Lieutenant Thomas J. Page, his report of the Exploration and Survey of the River La Plata and its tributaries.

A resolution was adopted recommending to pilots not to take a vessel out between the reefs and Governor's Island, drawing over 18 feet of water at certain stages of tide.

A memorial to the Legislature, was adopted, upon the Usury Law, advising the enactment of a law compelling the forfeiture of the whole interest involved in cases of usurious transaction.

Mr. John Murray read the form of a memorial, asking that individuals might have the same privileges extended to them as are allowed to Corporations.

Mathew Maury addressed the Chamber in favor of the establishment of a Meteorological Observatory, to be established in New-York, the site of which was proposed to be on the Battery, and introduced a resolution. Geo. W. Blunt opposed the resolution and the whole project as unnecessary, and as ungracious towards the Dudley Observatory, in which many of our most liberal citizens had become interested. It was laid on the table.

Mr. D. Ogden called attention to the bill introduced into Congress by Guy R. Pelton, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, requiring ships in the merchant service to carry a certain number of apprentices, according to their respective tonnage, and advocated the importance and expediency of the bill. M. H. Grinnell also strongly advocated the bill, paying a high compliment to its author, and making no objection to the compulsory feature of the bill.

A resolution was finally adopted requesting the State Senators and the Representatives from this District to urge the passage of the bill, and directing the Secretary to forward the same to Washington.

Adjourned.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FILLING UP THE VACANCIES.

The vacancies in the Police Department are being rapidly filled, now that we have Commissioner Russell in office. It is said that, at the meeting of the Commissioners, on Tuesday last, thirty-five new appointments were made. Of this number eighteen have been sworn in, given stars, and enrolled in Squad Q, (awkward squad,) for drill and general routine, under command of Sergeant-Major Wines and Sergeant Murphy. They are young men, and stalwart enough to use their locusts with good effect, when occasion requires. They will soon be sent to their respective Wards, for patrol duty. The accession will, we hope, prove beneficial, by checking the prowlings of the "garrote" gentry, who half choke and wholly rob the unwary traveler, before he can say one.

GARROTE ROBBERS.

Speaking of these garrote robbers, it may be well to mention that they still continue in the full tide of successful operation. Although it seems that Broadway is their base of operations, not one of them has been yet arrested. They are looked upon as daring buccaneers, but when we consider the very small number of police on night patrol, they (the buccaneers) do not display such recklessness after all. A Policeman, whose beat extends up Broadway from Chambers to Canal streets, should not be held strictly accountable for every "garrote" robbery that may take place within the limits mentioned, especially when we reflect that the poor fellow gets for his laborious duties only $700 a year, and has to wait months for his pay in the Winter time, because the appropriation "is all out," and the Supervisors are too busy to meet. Policemen, however, are only policemen, and if the Corporation won't pay them their hard-earned wages, why, they can borrow (perhaps) at usurious rates, or get "tick" from the kind-hearted corner groceryman, who will give long credits at high rates! But those terrible "garrote" robbers;—the policeman who succeeds in nabbing one of 'em will be made famous and ought to be detailed on special duty. Or would it not be well to offer a reward for the capture of one of them—dead or alive—to "show up" at the Chief's office? We know at least two gentlemen of jolly habits and late hours, who will contribute their quota to carry out the last suggestion. One of the two gentlemen to whom we allude was garroted out of a diamond breast-pin and a fabulous amount of money. This was especially unfortunate in his case, as he had "a note to meet that very day." The other victim—a literary character—was seized by three bandits (he swears they were three, although it was 3 in the morning, and he had just left some friends) and after being roughly handled was robbed of his night-key and a wallet containing—"nary red"—but sundry little bills from impudent tailors, pertinacious washerwomen and suspicious landladies. He was robbed, nevertheless—and that was more than enough, especially as he had to walk the streets all night and "Charley had shut up" long before.

A medical gentleman, one of the latest garroted, avers that these highwaymen carry in their sleeves semi-circular pieces of wood, made expressly to fit about their victims, throats. He speaks from experience, of course, but, nevertheless, is it impertinent to remark, with an exclamation, "What wonderful doctors!" O! these wonderful garrote men!

HE DIDN'T WANT THEM TO FALL.

Wm. C. Hampton, a boy of 14 years, was "brought up" yesterday on a charge of petty larceny. The prisoner, it appears, was detected in the act of removing two boxes of ladies' gaiters each containing one dozen pairs, from the store of [illegible] No. [illegible] Barclay-street.

The boy gave his residence, No. 201 Seventh-street, and said he was a bookbinder and shoemaker by trade. In reference to the charge, he said "I moved the boxes to prevent them from falling." His kind intentions were not at all appreciated. Justice Osborne locked him up to answer in default of $500 bail.

ASSAULT WITH A CHEESE-KNIFE.

Henry Hinkel, a German, keeper of a grocery store in Gold-street, was also brought before Justice Osborne for assaulting with a cheese-knife one William Purtele, whom he cut in the shoulder. The wound, though an ugly-looking one, was declared not serious by the physician, who said, however, that had it extended half an inch either way, must have resulted fatally. The offence was committed on Wednesday night.

Hinkel, in palliation of the act, said that Purtele came into his store and behaved very disorderly; that on being requested to go out, he became very abusive, and made an effort to commit violence, whereupon he (the prisoner) seized the knife in self-defence and cut the intruder. Purtele did not excite much sympathy, as he is known to be a bad fellow. The magistrate ordered Hinkel to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer. The necessary bond was promptly given.

SPURIOUS BILLS.

There are counterfeit Fives on the York (Pa.) Bank now in circulation in this City. A man giving his name as John Shaffrey is now in custody, for attempting to pass one of them in a Canal-street saloon. On being searched, six of these bills were found tied up in his cravat. An accomplice, who has succeeded in passing several bills of a similar character, is looked for by the police.

[Advertisement.]

Depend Upon it Solemnly.—If you have the consumption, Madam, your health will never be restored by the quack nostrums that depend upon manufactured certificates of cure for a sale and a celebrity! If you have the rheumatism, Sir, place no confidence in such deceitful assistance. And you, old man! tottering with the palsy; and you, young girl, whose neck is scarred with the scrofula or king's evil, never fancy such remedies will reach your case. There is but one thing can certainly, unmistakably, pleasantly, rapidly and inexpensively, expel all your maladies, make you well and joyous, and give you a new lease of life, and the hundreds of people snatched by it, in this City, from the brink of death, will testify to its superiority. It is indorsed by all the regular faculty, and called Dr. Henry Anders' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water, and sold at $1 a bottle, by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 303 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; A. Hale, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A great cure for Female Complaints will be found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, would appear incredible to citizens of the Union if the facts were not daily confirmed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The wonderful pantomime of "Planche; or, The Lively Fairies," combined with two neat dramas, (the one commencing and the other concluding the performance,) together with the comforts of a warm house, a good company, polite and gentlemanly *attachés* to the Theatre, in spite of the severity of the weather is crowding the place every night. A quarter invested will repay tenfold interest.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A lady lost her life in Brooklyn, from burns received by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Her husband also was dangerously burned. Pratt's Safety Lamp cannot explode from any known cause. Wholesale Depôt, No. 168 Broadway; retail at T. & C. Berrian's, No. 601 Broadway. Prices 50, 62 and 75 cents each.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

## MARRIED.

Barker—Rhines.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. J. M. Macauley, Henry B. Barker to Almaria Wadsworth, eldest daughter of Olcott Rhines, all of this City.

Conkling—Love.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, Benjamin D. Conkling, of Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., to Elizabeth J., daughter of Thos. Love, of this City.

Conklin—Page.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutler, Stephen B. Conklin, Esq., to, Miss D. T. Page, eldest daughter of Putnam Page, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. I.

Duryee—Chambers.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Samuel Beswick, George W. Duryee to Margaret A. Chambers.

Griffiths—Terry.—At Ischua, on Thursday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. Griffiths, Mr. G. C. Griffiths, of Fairview, to Miss S. J. Terry, eldest daughter of E. Terry, Esq., of Ischua.

Rich—Smith.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Howe, Clinton Rich, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, New-York City, to Ada Watter, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

## DIED.

McReady.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, Edward Pyerson, son of Frederick and the late Mary A. McReady, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 110 9th-av.

English.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, Harriet Helen, daughter of George B. and H. H. English, aged 20 months.

Lockwood.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Mary Ellen, only child of John B. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 year, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her grandfathers, George Lockwood and Wm. E. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 157 Clinton-st., without further invitation.

Depeyster.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. Ann Depeyster, relict of the late Frederick Depeyster, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Grace Church, Broadway.

Roberts.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 8, after a short illness, Mary Emma, daughter of Robert Roberts, aged 16 years and 10 days.

Notice of the funeral will will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Meredith.—At Carbondale, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 3, of erysipelas, Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Samuel E. Meredith, and only child of Daniel and Hester Tryon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 26 years, 10 months and 27 days.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 8.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,542 Ind. State 2½s | 52 | 150 Cumb. Coal Co. | 17 |
| 10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60.s3 | 103 | 75 Pacific Mail S. Co. | 87 |
| 5,000 N.Y. Cen. RR.6s. | 86¾ | 50 M. Canal&B'k'g Co. | 15¼ |
| 5,000 Hud.R.R.3dm.b3 | 65 | 100 Hud. Riv. RR.....c | 30½ |
| 4,000 Harlem RR.1stm | 79 | 100 do.....c | 30½ |
| 5,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs. | 80 | 900 Reading RR.....opg | 88¾ |
| 1,000 N.Y.&N.H.B.'66 | 77 | 40 do.....opg | 88¾ |
| 2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. | 97¼ | 100 do.....b30 | 89⅛ |
| 1,000 Ill. Fre. Bs. w. p. | 92 | 50 Panama RR.....b3 | 91¾ |
| 10 Corn Ex. Bank..s3 | 109 | 7 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 94 |
| 15 Park Bank | 98½ | 7 do. | 94 |
| 350 Canton Co.....s3 | 22¾ | 250 do.....b60 | 94½ |
| 6 Del. & H. Canal Co. | 119 | 100 do.....c | 93½ |
| 475 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 94 | 50 do.....c | 93¾ |
| 50 do.....b30 | 94½ | 6 do. | 93¾ |
| 100 do.....b10 | 94 | 50 M. So.&N. Ia. R.b30 | 93½ |
| 150 do.....s60 | 93¾ | 187 do. | 93½ |
| 50 do.....s60 | 93¾ | 100 do.....b30 | 93⅛ |
| 18 do.....c | 93¾ | 50 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 122½ |
| 100 do.....s4m | 93¾ | 50 do. | 122½ |
| 50 do. | 93¾ | 200 Clev. & To. R.R.b60 | 78 |
| 100 do.....b30 | 94 | 200 do. | 77¾ |
| 1675 Erie Railroad | 63¾ | 200 do.....s60 | 77¾ |
| 550 do.....s3 | 63½ | 100 do.....b3 | 77¾ |
| 100 do.....b5 | 63¾ | 300 do.....s60 | 77¾ |
| 100 do.....b30 | 63¾ | 100 do.....b15 | 77¾ |
| 100 do.....s60 | 63½ | 200 do. | 77½ |
| 300 do.....s60 | 63¾ | 100 do.....c | 77¾ |
| 200 do.....s60 | 63¾ | 150 Chic. & R. I. Rd. | 95 |
| 550 do.....b60 | 63¼ | 100 do. | 95¼ |
| 1185 do. | 63¾ | 100 do.....b60 | 95 |
| 200 do.....b30 | 63¾ | 50 La C. & Mil. Rd. | 72¾ |
| 250 do.....s3 | 63½ | 50 do. | 73 |
| 100 do.....b10 | 63¾ | 100 do.....b60 | 74¾ |
| 200 do.....b60 | 63¾ | 50 do.....b10 | 73½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 Ohio 6s, '60 | 103¾ | 100 Reading RR.....opg | 88¾ |
| 3,000 Erie R. 3d m.bs.'83 | 86 | 20 Clev.Col.&Cin.RR. | 103½ |
| 250 Cumb. Coal Co. | 17 | 50 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 76 |
| 100 Canton Co. | 22¾ | 100 Mic. So. & N.I.R.b30 | 93¾ |
| 100 do.....b3 | 22¾ | 100 do.....s30 | 93¾ |
| 50 Penn. Coal Co. | 101¾ | 100 do. | 93½ |
| 50 Gal. & Chi. RR. | 122 | 100 do.....b60 | 93¾ |
| 200 Erie Railroad.....b30 | 63¾ | 150 Panama R.R.....b30 | 92½ |
| 300 do. | 63¾ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 77¾ |
| 200 do.....s3 | 63¾ | 100 do.....s3 | 77¾ |
| 50 do.....b30 | 63¾ | 100 do.....b60 | 77¾ |
| 300 do. | 63½ | 50 do. | 77¾ |
| 213 Hud. Riv. RR. | 30½ | 50 Chic. & RR. I. R.s3 | 95¼ |

Thursday, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Commerce of the Port of New-York for the calendar year 1856 is now made complete by the Custom-House returns, rendered this afternoon, of the business of the month of December, and we present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom. The feature most prominent in the following tables is the large and generally consistent increase in every department over the previous year—which was also a prosperous one. The single drawback is the heavy exportation of the precious metals, [illegible] in the closing half year, and [illegible] in a large measure to the peculiarly stringent condition of the discount markets of England and France—and indeed all over Europe—which this country had the ability to anticipate in Gold in large remittances, which, under more equal circumstances, would not have been required until the in-coming of the new crops. In connection with this subject, we should be pleased, if space afforded, to present, side by side with these and other trade returns, the very comprehensive Financial Reviews of the Year 1856, which, according to their annual practice, have just been issued in circular form by the leading firms of Brokers engaged in Continental negotiations, Messrs. De Coppet & Co., and Marie & Kane. They have attracted much and well-deserved attention in the money circles, as well for the studied fidelity and care with which they are prepared for a Foreign constituency, as the cheerful and encouraging view which they present of the state and prospects of the country, for the satisfaction of our own people.

The Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for December was:

| | |
|---|---|
| In dutiable goods, put on market | $7,980,490 |
| Dutiable goods warehoused | 2,606,241 |
| Free goods | 1,141,636 |
| Total | $11,728,368 |
| Against December, 1855 | [illegible] |

There was also sent out Foreign Specie to the value of $246,876.

The Exports in December were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Of Domestic Produce | $8,246,568 |
| Foreign redxported | 383,143 |
| Specie | 1,779,181 |
| Total | $10,408,893 |
| Against December, 1855 | 10,651,424 |

The Trade returns of the entire calendar year at this port are thus summed up:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1856. From Jan. 1. | 1855. From Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $15,523,000 | $12,855,000 |
| February | 15,964,000 | 12,014,000 |
| March | 20,146,000 | 10,090,000 |
| April | 19,968,000 | 9,083,000 |
| May | 18,283,000 | 11,576,000 |
| June | 17,704,000 | 11,925,000 |
| July | 25,477,000 | 16,240,000 |
| August | 23,816,000 | 16,458,000 |
| September | 15,225,000 | 13,915,000 |
| October | 13,781,000 | 15,551,000 |
| November | 14,147,000 | 11,988,000 |
| December | 11,786,000 | 15,416,000 |
| Total | $211,765,000 | $157,006,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 1,814,000 | 856,000 |
| Total | $213,579,000 | $157,862,000 |
| Increase in 1856 | | $55,717,000 |

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1856. From Jan. 1. | 1855. From Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $5,258,000 | $4,997,000 |
| February | 5,409,000 | 3,155,000 |
| March | 8,044,000 | 4,808,000 |
| April | 5,229,000 | 4,350,000 |
| May | 5,563,000 | 5,072,000 |
| June | 8,273,000 | 3,957,000 |
| July | 6,901,000 | 3,961,000 |
| August | 5,618,000 | 4,281,000 |
| September | 7,045,000 | 5,229,000 |
| October | 6,130,000 | 6,614,000 |
| November | 7,542,000 | 8,344,000 |
| December | 8,247,000 | 8,820,000 |
| Total | $79,254,000 | $63,588,000 |
| Foreign reëxported | 4,146,000 | 8,759,000 |
| Total | $83,400,000 | $72,347,000 |
| Increase in 1856 | | 11,053,000 |

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | From Jan. 1. | From Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $105,000 | $156,000 |
| February | 1,204,000 | 2,124,000 |
| March | 2,584,000 | 2,299,000 |
| April | 3,262,000 | 3,313,000 |
| May | 3,813,000 | 5,320,000 |
| June | 1,807,000 | 3,812,000 |
| July | 7,772,000 | 2,923,000 |
| August | 3,202,000 | 2,609,000 |
| September | 3,729,000 | 1,882,000 |
| October | 4,997,000 | 1,188,000 |
| November | 2,956,000 | 1,012,000 |
| December | 1,779,000 | 987,000 |
| Total | $37,220,000 | $27,575,000 |
| Increase in 1856 | | $9,645,000 |

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1856. From Jan. 1. | 1855. From Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| January | $3,683,656 | $2,560,088 |
| February | 3,592,588 | 2,707,016 |
| March | 4,405,022 | 2,417,427 |
| April | 3,979,875 | 2,023,131 |
| May | 3,447,157 | 2,408,482 |
| June | 3,576,196 | 2,376,687 |
| July | 5,401,544 | 3,787,242 |
| August | 5,284,118 | 4,290,796 |
| September | 3,702,199 | 3,528,379 |
| October | 3,891,231 | 3,829,195 |
| November | 2,774,844 | 2,171,706 |
| December | 2,881,969 | 2,984,942 |
| Total 12 months | $45,613,901 | $34,575,098 |

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

| 1856. | | 1855. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 12 | $877,705 | Jan. 2 | $625,855 |
| Jan. 14 | 1,189,854 | Jan. 10 | 1,119,688 |
| Jan. 29 | 648,446 | Jan. 15 | 532,970 |
| Jan. 30 | 881,600 | Jan. 25 | 1,351,565 |
| Feb. 12 | 947,980 | Feb. 8 | 1,309,300 |
| Feb. 14 | 1,032,088 | Feb. 14 | 476,465 |
| Feb. 27 | 1,140,306 | Feb. 25 | 1,118,547 |
| Feb. 28 | 330,599 | March 4 | 646,659 |
| March 14 | 972,593 | March 12 | 1,161,248 |
| March 15 | 1,319,058 | March 19 | 92,323 |
| March 28 | 1,361,372 | March 24 | 317,800 |
| March 31 | 40,477 | April 3 | 288,800 |
| April 16 | 1,456,503 | April 8 | 710,167 |
| April 30 | 1,960,189 | April 15 | 168,048 |
| May 17 | 1,687,916 | April 24 | 772,011 |
| May 30 | 1,791,187 | May 2 | 302,501 |
| June 14 | 1,951,731 | May 13 | 1,115,894 |
| June 27 | 2,270,868 | May 16 | 277,967 |
| July 14 | 1,705,301 | May 24 | 1,324,925 |
| July 15 | 35,460 | June 1 | 418,791 |
| July 27 | 1,649,896 | June 6 | 524,098 |
| Aug. 14 | 1,473,870 | June 8 | 495,440 |
| Aug. 29 | 1,465,157 | June 24 | 636,000 |
| Sept. 14 | 1,607,658 | June 25 | 1,053,000 |
| Sept. 27 | 1,367,148 | July 9 | 398,979 |
| Oct. 13 | 1,686,032 | July 11 | 889,618 |
| Oct. 18 | 158,568 | July 26 | 1,805,497 |
| Oct. 29 | 1,631,967 | Aug. 5 | 940,085 |
| Nov. 13 | 1,626,587 | Aug. 11 | 904,490 |
| Nov. 16 | 127,051 | Aug. 26 | 1,285,616 |
| Nov. 29 | 1,880,920 | Aug 28 | 712,000 |
| Dec. 13 | 1,509,600 | Sept. 3 | 1,005,797 |
| Dec. 15 | 266,888 | Sept. 11 | 979,364 |
| Dec. 28 | 1,671,569 | Oct. 1 | 1,738,599 |
| Total | $40,446,894 | Oct. 15 | 461,598 |
| | | Oct. 16 | 1,296,432 |
| | | Oct. 30 | 1,670,477 |
| | | Nov. 3 | 100,000 |
| | | Nov. 13 | 1,654,063 |
| | | Nov. 29 | 1,969,599 |
| | | Dec. 11 | 336,301 |
| | | Dec. 15 | 1,508,858 |
| | | Dec. 28 | 1,405,893 |
| | | Dec. 30 | 587,676 |
| | | Total | $39,319,777 |
| Increase in 1856 | | | $1,127,117 |

The Foreign Commerce of the whole country for the fiscal year ending 30th June, including, of course, the New-York returns, having heretofore been presented, the chief interest in the foregoing calendar review, at this port, attaches to the relative returns since 1st July last, being for the first half of the new fiscal year:

IMPORTATIONS AT NEW-YORK SINCE JULY 1.

| | 1856. July 1 to Dec. 31. | 1855. July 1 to Dec. 31. |
|---|---|---|
| In Foreign Goods | $104,212,000 | $89,513,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 1,090,000 | 402,000 |
| Total importations | $105,302,000 | $89,915,000 |
| Increase over last year | | 15,387,000 |

EXPORTATION FROM NEW-YORK SINCE JULY 1.

| | 1856. July 1 to Dec. 31. | 1855. July 1 to Dec. 31. |
|---|---|---|
| In Produce U. S | $41,478,000 | $37,948,000 |
| Gold and Silver | 24,446,000 | 10,542,000 |
| Foreign Goods Reëxpt'd | 1,852,000 | 2,666,000 |
| Total exportation | $67,775,000 | $50,456,000 |
| Increase over last year | | 17,319,000 |

The decrease in the Import figures for December, compared with the same month last season, reduces the excess since 1st July to $15,387,000, which is two and a half millions less than was calculated upon at the beginning of the month. The excess in the Export list, it will be noticed, is now ahead of the Import nearly two millions. The entries of Foreign Merchandise for January are thus far behind last season. To-day is the first indication in the month of heavy duties being paid into the Custom-House—the amount being $285,000. The Sub-Treasury balances stand, this afternoon, $11,344,721, or $85,829 less than on the opening of the week.

There were some further signs of improvement in the Street supply of Money to-day, and most of the Stock Brokers [illegible] The Discount Houses [illegible] per at 9 ₩ cent., and 10 [illegible] Fair or second choice bills [illegible] The Stock Market left off firm [illegible] a moderate business through the day. [illegible] prices are almost identical with Wednesday [illegible] noon, and a good demand is noted for money on the leading Road and Coal shares. Pennsylvania Coal advanced to 101½ ₩ cent.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent.

The Chicago and Rock Island earnings the first week in January reach $26,[illegible], against $16,427 same week last season.

BALTIMORE BANKS, JAN 5.

| Banks. | Discounts. | Specie. | Circula'n. | Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' | $2,466,008 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union | 2,166,313 36 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Baltimore | 1,886,748 [illegible] | 231,488 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Farm. & Planters' | 1,639,393 46 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Farm. & Merch. | 583,783 60 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Com. & Farmers' | 961,766 42 | 249,611 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western | 926,318 64 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Franklin | 1,011,784 75 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marine | 881,920 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mechanics' | 1,677,141 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Citizens' | 1,232,163 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chesapeake | 547,186 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Commerce | 1,380,888 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Howard | 221,343 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fell's Pt. Savings | 376,460 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January 5, 1857 | 18,794,351 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January 7, 1856 | 16,297,380 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January 1, 1855 | 14,779,368 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January 2, 1854 | 14,939,318 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January 3, 1853 | 14,281,981 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January 5, 1852 | 11,488,580 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January 6, 1851 | 11,792,758 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January 7, 1850 | 10,894,118 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Company have made a half yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. payable in the 7 ₩ cent. Income Bonds of the Company. The work being now nearly or quite completed, succeeding dividends will be paid in [illegible] rate of at least 8 ₩ cent. a year, from present prospects.

Mr. John Thompson reports to-day, on the subject of Land Warrants:

"In consequence of reports having been [illegible] last month that the Iowa Land Offices were [illegible] be opened, an active demand was created for these Warrants, and large amounts bought up by speculators. It is now ascertained that the offices will not be opened until April next, and large amounts of Warrants are returned on the market with a small demand to meet them causing a decline of 3 cents ₩ acre.

We quote this week as follows:

| Buying. | | Selling. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants | $1 10 | 40 acre warrants | $[illegible] 15 |
| 80 acre warrants | 90 | 80 acre warrants | [illegible] |
| 120 acre warrants | 86 | 120 acre warrants | [illegible] |
| 160 acre warrants | 90 | 160 acre warrants | [illegible] |

### Failures in the Country.

*From the Independent, Jan. 8.*

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

N. H. George & Co., Amherst, Mass., suspended.
A. & L. Bowers, Waltham, Mass., suspended and compromised.
D. P. McGilvray & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended; liabilities, $600,000, surplus about $100,000; good dividend expected.
J. D. Whitten & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended and assigned.
C. P. Plimpton, Boston, Mass., suspended; assets about $160,000, liabilities $100,000, of which $[illegible] is confidential.
Stackpole & Richards, Lawrence, Mass., suspended, offer 50 cents.
Kelly, Townsend & Co., stock-brokers, New-York City; suspended.
Tuller, Hart & McCorkle, New-York City, suspended; liabilities about $200,000, of which $[illegible] is confidential; offer 65 cents.
Andrew Beiser, New-York City; failed and assigned.
Thayer & Kettle, New-York City; failed and assigned.
Henry Mayell, Albany, N. Y.; suspended.
Nayes & Brown, Elmira, N. Y.; sold out and suspended.
Samuel Hawkins, Sunderland, N. Y.; failed and assigned.
Dubleboise, Schroeder & Co., Rochester, N. Y., assigned.
J. L. Van Winkle, Short Tract, N. Y., assigned.
King & Thompson, Paterson, N. J., suspended.
Philip Hurly, Norristownville, Penn., failed and assigned.
William Roth, Holleisville, Penn., failed.
John M. Bridgeman, Pikeville, Tenn., failed.
Henry Hise, Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned to E. A. Britt.
Lind & Werrick, Hamilton, Ohio, suspended, liabilities large.
Hoyt & McArthur, Cleveland, Ohio, sold out and suspended.
Roe & Sparks, Buchanan, Mich., assigned.
D. P. Waltz, Toledo, Ohio, assigned to C. W. Hill.
John M. Doty, Harmony, Ohio, failed.
J. T. Preston, St. Omar, Ind., assigned.
Thomas Pryce, La Porte, Ind., suspended; liabilities about $35,000.
Colgate Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis., assigned.
E. Richardson, Portage City, Wis., suspended; liabilities large.
Huston, Hawkins & Huston, Keokuk, Iowa, assigned to James M. Billings; good dividend expected.
Jennings & Calender, Lyons, Iowa, assigned.
F. Bement Hastings, M. T., sold out and suspended.

### Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Cotton market firm. This being a holiday, the sales only amounted to 500 bales; Molasses [illegible] and Corn declining; Pork closed buoyant, sales at $20; Lard in kegs 13½c., sales to-day, 1,[illegible] kegs; Jamaica Coffee at 10½c.; Exchange on London, [illegible] ₩ cent. premium.

Charleston, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Sales Cotton to-day, 2,000 bales; of the week, 13,000 bales—an advance of ⅛c.; Good Middling, 12¾c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Thursday—*First Board.*—$2,[illegible] City 6s, new, [illegible]; [illegible] do. 99; $500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; $[illegible] Union Canal 6s, 63¼; $12,000 Susq. Canal 6s, [illegible]; $[illegible] North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 61½; $3,000 City Railroad 6s, 99¾; $4,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 91½; $1,000 do. [illegible]; $[illegible] Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 70¾; $100 Lehigh Mort. 6s, 96¾; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 60 N. American Ins. Co., 11; 100 Reading Railroad, 39; 25 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 38¾; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 71; 30 Consol. Bank, [illegible]; [illegible] Girard Bank, 11½.

*Between Boards.*—$2,000 City 6s, new, 99½; 20 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 38¾; 35 Susq. Canal, 13½; 50 Morris Canal, 16.

*Second Board.*—$1,000 City Gas 6s, old, [illegible]; $[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, C. & P., 82½; $[illegible] Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 75; $3,000 North Pennsylvania [illegible] 61½; $4,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., [illegible] 6s, new, 94½; $2,000 Catawissa Railroad [illegible] Union Canal, 12; 150 Reading Railroad, [illegible] 150 do., 43; 7 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; [illegible] Canal, 15½; 34 Vicksburg Railroad, 3¾; [illegible] Railroad, 47¾; 30 N. American Ins., 11; [illegible] Mechanics' Bank, 26¼.

*After Board.*—13 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47[illegible]

*Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 11[illegible]; [illegible] 99@99¼; Phila. R. R., 99¼@99¾; Phila. 6s, [illegible] 94½; Penna. 5s, 82¼@83¼; Reading Railroad, [illegible] Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 82@83; [illegible] road Mort. 6s, '44, 87; Penn. Railroad, [illegible] Morris Canal, 15¾@16; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] 69¾@70; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 16@17; [illegible] kill Navigation Preferred, 38¾@39¼; Williamsport [illegible] Elmira R. R., 20@20½; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 70¾@70¾; Williamsport and [illegible] 2d mort., 49@50; Long Island, 10¾@11; [illegible] 5¾@5¾; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh [illegible] Union Canal, 12@12¼; New-Creek, ¾@1; [illegible] Railroad, 12¾@12¾.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 7 23 | Sun sets | [illegible] | Moon sets | [illegible] |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 5 03 | Gov. Island | 7 03 | Hell Gate | [illegible] |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

### Cleared.

Ship John Marshall, Pendleton, Baker's Island, G. W. Benson.
Bark Flight, Calhoun, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.
Brig Suwannee, Sherman, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.
Schooner S. S. Waring, Smith, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.

### Arrived.

Propeller Georges Creek, Gager, Baltimore [illegible] hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.
Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.
BELOW—One bark and 1 brig.
WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

### Memoranda.

The bark reported as the Bremen bark Union, arrived from Bremen, in this morning's paper, should read Oldenburg bark Union, Clausen, from Bremen [illegible] days, with mdse. and 49 passengers to Godwell & Meier.

### Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

PER NORTH AMERICA.

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 20, [illegible], at Greenock; 21st, John F. Harrison and Echo, in the Clyde; James R. Keeler and Mystery, at Deal; J. Wakefield, at Gravesend; 22d, Plutarch, Stephen Crowell, and Yorkshire, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Dec. 21, [illegible], at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Dec. 22, [illegible], at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Dec. 22, [illegible], at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Dec. 21, [illegible]; Cornelia, at Queenstown; 21st, [illegible]; 22d, Minnesota, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Dec. 21, [illegible], from Greenock.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Dec. 21, [illegible] Liverpool; 22d, Cornelia, from Queenstown.

Sailed for Mobile—Dec. 22, Geneva, from [illegible]